MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS — GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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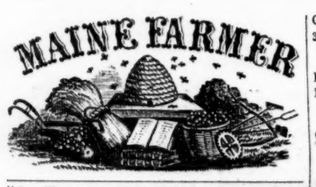


"Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man."

MEAL AND MILK.

What is the best material to increase the milk of cows? This is a question of no small importance to any one who wishes to have a good supply of milk, whether he keeps one cow or one hundred cows.

In obtaining facts, in order to answer this question definitely, careful experiments should be tried with cows subject as near as can be, to similar circumstances. There have been but few such experiments instituted, and carefully and systematically carried out.

This question is applicable to cows fed in the stable, and not to those which run in summer feed. We all know that there is nothing equal for the production of milk, to good grass, in June. But when the cows come to the barn, and we must feed them with prepared food, it is important to know what are the best articles to give them.

The last number of the Journal of the United States Agricultural Society contains some communications on this subject, which cannot fail to interest and be useful to many of our readers, and we propose to transfer them to our columns from time to time.

We shall now copy from said Journal the experiments of John Brooks, Esq., of Princeton, Mass., which proves the value of Indian meal, for milch cows.

"Herewith, you have an account of some trials in feeding, which I have made at the time mentioned, with a view to determine the regular value of different kinds of food for producing milk, and the proportion of solid manure to the hay consumed.

December 17, 1851, commenced feeding two cows about 7 months after calving; the cows were gravid and expected to calve about March next, live weight 1600 lbs., one of them 44 and the other 31 months old. Each trial continued 5 days.

First 5 days fed on 2 per cent. of live weight, of hay cut daily,	32 lbs.
2 lbs. of Indian Meal, hay value,	8 "
Hay value of daily food	40 "
Hay value of 5 days food	200 "
Cost of 5 days food, hay at ¼ cent per lb. $1,00	
Milk in 5 days	61.875 "

Cost of milk, (hay at ¼ cent a lb) 1.6 cents to the lb., or 3 2 cents the wine quart.

SECOND TRIAL.

Fed 5 days on 2½ per cent. of live weight of cut hay.	
Cut hay daily	40 lbs.
Cut hay in 5 days	200 "
Cost of 5 days food, hay at ¼ cent per lb. $1,00.	
Milk in 5 days	60 "
Cost of milk, (hay at ¼c per lb.,) 1.6 cents the lb., or 3.3 cents the wine quart.	

These trials show that 2 lbs. of Indian meal are very nearly equal to ½ per cent. of live weight of hay, or that one pound of meal is equal, nearly, to 4 lbs. of good English hay.

THIRD TRIAL.

Fed 5 days on cut hay	16 lbs.
32 lbs. oat straw, hay value	16 "
2 lbs. Indian meal, hay value	8 "
Hay value of food daily	40 "
Hay value of 5 days food	200 "
Cost of 5 days food, hay at ¼ cent per lb.	$1,00
Deduct 5 lbs hay and straw not consumed	2½
	$0,97½

Milk in 5 days, 50 lbs.

Cost of milk, hay at ¼ cent a pound, 1.99 cents the lb., or 3.9 cents the wine quart. The hay and straw cut, given wet; the meal sifted over the hay and straw. This trial seems to show that 2 lbs. of oat straw is not equal for milk to 1 lb. of hay.

FOURTH TRIAL.

Fed 5 days on cut hay daily	16 lbs.
Oat straw cut, 32 lbs., hay value,	16 "
2 lbs. Indian meal, hay value,	8 "
Hay value of 5 days food,	200 "
Deduct 6 lbs not consumed	6 "
	194

Cost of 5 days food, hay at ¼ cent per lb. $0,97

Milk in 5 days, 48 6-16 lbs.

Cost of milk, hay at ¼ cent per lb., 1.9 cents per lb., or 3.9 cents the wine quart. The hay, straw and meal were given dry. The trial shows that hay, straw and meal is not so good for milk as when wet.

February 2, 1852, commenced feeding two cows one 33 months old, 14 days after calving, live weight 1000 lbs. The other 31 months old, 7 months after calving, not now in calf, live weight 690 lbs. These cows were fed 5 days on 42 lbs., or 2½ per cent. of their live weight of uncut hay, and 50 lbs. of flat turnips daily.

Uncut hay daily,	42 lbs.
Turnips, 50 lbs., hay value,	10 "
	52
Hay value of 5 days food,	260
Cost of 5 days food, hay at ¼ cent per lb. $1,30	

Milk in 5 days, 153.6 lbs.

Cost of milk, hay at ¼ cent per lb., .846 of a cent. the lb., or 1.6 cents the wine quart.

SECOND TRIAL.

Fed five days on cut hay.	
Cut hay daily	42 lbs.
Turnips 50 lbs., hay value	10 "
	52
Hay value of 5 days food	260
Deduct 5 lbs. not consumed	5
	255

Cost of 5 days food, hay at ¼ cent per lb. $1.27.5

Milk in 5 days, 152 2 lbs.

Cost of milk, .837 of cent per lb. or 1.6 cents the wine quart.

The cows did not eat the hay quite so well as the long hay on the first trial, so that the whole experiment shows a small difference in favor of cut hay.

THIRD TRIAL.

Fed same as second trial except gave 3 lbs. of Indian meal instead of 50 lbs of turnips.

Cut hay daily	42 lbs.
3 lbs. Indian meal daily, hay value	12 "
	52
Hay value 5 days food	270
Deduct 10 lbs. hay not consumed	10
	260

Cost of 5 days food, hay at ¼ cent per lb. $1.30

Milk in 5 days, 153 lbs.

Cost of milk, hay at ¼ cent per lb., 0.849 of a cent per lb. or 1.6 cent the wine quart. This trial seems to prove that 3 lbs. of Indian meal are equal to 12 lbs. of English hay or 50 lbs of flat turnips, for milk.

FOURTH TRIAL.

Fed cut hay daily	42 lbs.
33 lbs. carrots daily, hay value	11
	53
Hay value 5 days food	265
Deduct 5 lbs of hay not consumed	5
	260

Cost of 5 days food, hay ¼ cent per lb. $1.30

Milk in 5 days, 150 5 lbs.

Cost of milk, hay at ¼ cent per lb., 0.863 of a cent per lb. or 1.7 cents the wine quart. This trial shows that 33 lbs. of carrots are not quite equal for milk to 50 lbs. flat turnips or 3 lbs of Indian meal. The cows in all the trials had free access to water.

December 10, 1851, commenced feeding 1 cow, 72 months old, one ditto, 96 months old, one ditto, 48 months old, 5 heifers 32 months old, 7 heifers 22 months old, 4 calves 9 months old, and 4 calves 8 months old. These cattle weighed live weight, 14,597 lbs., and were fed 5 days on 277 lbs. of cut hay daily, and drank daily 887 lbs. of water, dropped daily 668 lbs. of solid manure, 2 41 lbs. of manure for one lb. of hay consumed.

Second trial commenced December 16, 1851. Fed same cattle five days on 352 lbs hay daily, solid manure dropped daily 860 lbs., or 2.44 lbs. for one lb. of hay consumed; drank daily 868 lbs. of water.

February 28, commenced feeding one cow 72 months old, one ditto, 96 months old, and one 48 months old, 3 heifers 32 months old, and 6 heifers 22 months old. The live weight of these cattle was 9472 lbs. they were fed 5 days, 240 lbs. cut hay daily; solid manure dropped daily 594 lbs., or 2.47 lbs. of manure for one lb. of hay consumed. Drank daily 542 lbs. water.

Hay consumed in the three trials,	869 lbs.
Manure dropped " "	2122 "

The proportion of manure to hay is as 2.44 lbs. of manure to one lb. of hay; the manure weighed 50 lbs. the cubic foot.

Manure after remaining under my barn one year weighed 44 lbs. the cubic foot, a loss of 6 lbs. in one year, or 12 per cent. of its weight when recently dropped. JOHN BROOKS.

WINTER BARLEY.

Mr. H. Pettingill, of this city, made some enquiries of us, the other day, respecting winter oats. We have had no experience with any such oats, and of course, as we knew nothing about them, could tell nothing about them. If any of our readers can give any light on the subject, we should be glad to hear from them. In the meantime, we copy the following article from the Rural New Yorker. Perhaps winter barley will answer all the purposes of our friend as well or better than winter oats.

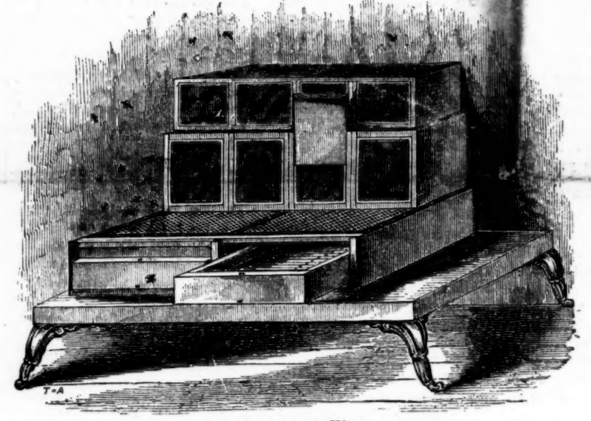
WINTER BARLEY FOR SPRING PASTURE. I have thought, and do still think as a general thing, that farmers would be better employed in trying experiments upon doubtful matters of tillage, rotation of crops, &c., than they would be in asking questions of scientific men, relative thereto. In fact I sometimes think that the agricultural doctors are like doctors of another class, often mistaking *symptoms* and then making wrong *prescriptions*. But at present I will set aside doubts, and in good faith ask a question. The answer may guide me in conducting an experiment, or perhaps deter me from making one.

Some farmers in this State are in the practice of sowing rye in the fall for pasture, for sheep, during winter and spring. This, to my mind, is too exhausting to land to be profitable. Would not winter barley sowed early in the fall, to be plowed under in spring, answer the same purpose for pasture, and be less exhausting to the land? I have a patch of winter barley sown in September last, which obtained a luxuriant growth during the fall, and remained green until within a few days, or until the last severe weather. LINUS CONE.

Troy Mich., Fed., 1824.

We have not now space to answer this question fully, giving reasons for our belief, &c., but will just say, that we fully agree with you that rye is too exhaustive to the soil to make its cultivation on a wheat farm, as food for stock, or for plowing under as a manure profitable. English farmers who have cultivated rye as an early spring food for ewes and lambs, for many years, are generally fully satisfied, that though it is valuable food, it exhausts the soil so much that they had better let the land be bare all winter, than to grow rye. It is not positively known *why* rye is so exhaustive, or why it should not be as beneficial to the soil as a crop of turnips or clover. But of the *fact* that it is an exhaustive crop there is no doubt.

Extensive experiments have proved that wheat needs for its growth a much larger supply of nitrogen in the soil than it contains when grown; that in other words, for some purpose not fully known, wheat destroys ammonia, and therefore requires a large quantity. Now it is highly probable that the same law extends to rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, sugar cane, timothy and other *cereals;* and if such is the case, none of them should ever be grown for plowing under as a manure, or simply to enrich the soil by feeding them to stock. At present, however, these ideas are somewhat hypothetical, though from many facts observed in practical agriculture, we think they will some day be shown by direct experiment to be not far from the truth. If they are true, winter barley would be as exhaustive to the soil as rye, or wheat itself But do not let these remarks deter you from making the experiment. It is to practical field experiments that we must look for a solution of this and other mysteries in the cultivation of the soil.



Davis' PLatform Hive.

DAVIS' PLATFORM HIVE.

The patent bee hives multiply as people turn attention to the subject of raising bees. We have examined and owned quite a number. Nearly all of them have something which is convenient, ingenious, and as Yankees would say "*handy*."

Not long ago our attention was called to Davis' platform hive, the representation of which we give you above. We think it combines as many advantages as any one that we have seen. The bees are very easily fed, ventilation is very regularly made. They can be allowed to come out of the hives to empty themselves in winter, without being exposed to the cold winds, or falling on the snow and being chilled to death.

The hives can be easily cleaned—the moth is prevented from getting into the comb—the swarm may be united or kept separate, and new swarms may be formed artificially as is sometimes done. We were so well pleased with it that we shall give it a try during the coming season, and those who wish to do the same are referred to Mr. Goodwin's advertisement in another column.

The invention was made by Sylvester Davis, Esq., of Claremont, N. H., who has paid much attention to the culture of bees, and been very successful in his improved mode of managing them.

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, P&O. AND CO.

We have always made it a rule to advise our friends to use the new fertilizers, which are recommended highly from time to time, very cautiously. Farmers should try every thing that will promise to add fertility to their land, but never give up the old fashioned manure heap, until they are fully satisfied that they have something as good or better at less cost.

Within a few years a spirit of enquiry and research, has been excited among the farmers and chemists to discover, and bring forward some preparation, that will take the place of barn yard or animal manure, at a less cost of money and labor. Among the preparations brought forward claiming to effect this, none has excited so much attention and remark, as "Mapes Improved super phosphate of lime," and like every other thing it has its advocates and its opponents.

We have received a communication from our esteemed friend and correspondent D. Taber, of Vassalboro', requesting us to publish an article which originally appeared in the "Country Gentleman," giving in detail experiments tried by two different gentlemen, in different towns, with Mapes' super phosphate of lime, and which proved utter failures. We have no objection to publishing the article if our friend insists upon it, but the result would be a request the subsequent week, from some other friend or friends, requesting us to publish another article enumerating experiments where it did wonders in the way of increasing crops.

The fact is undisputable, that this preparation sometimes wholly fails in producing the least perceptible good, and at other times it really increases the crop to an astonishing degree.

This preparation of super phosphate, as we are informed, is composed of 100 pounds of bone dust, 56 pounds of sulphuric acid, 36 pounds of Peruvian guano, and 20 pounds of sulphate of ammonia.

The sulphuric acid combining with the bone dust, decomposes the carbonate of lime, and deprives the phosphate of lime, also, of a part of the lime with which it is in combination, thereby rendering the proportion of phosphoric acid to the lime greater than it was before, and forming what is called super phosphate of lime. This last is more easily dissolved than the phosphate—the guano yields ammonia and phosphate of lime, and the sulphate of ammonia is also decomposed, yielding additional quantities of ammonia. All these articles are necessary to vegetation, and will be taken up if they are presented to the roots of plants in a suitable form and manner. Farmers and chemists have not yet learned all the laws which govern the action of manures upon vegetables, and hence we cannot always account for the failures in some instances of substances that produce surprising success in others.

Our friend Taber failed in the use of Mapes' super phosphate last year. We know of others who succeeded well with it. Friend T. says:

"I fear the super phosphates are better calculated to get money, than to enable the farmer to raise large crops; at any rate I think we bought the whistle rather dear last season, in using several cwts. of it, although I think it was not Mapes'. I was informed a few days since, that several farmers in Albion and China, had concluded to send for 7 tons of Mapes' super phosphate. and as some if not all are readers of the Farmer, would it not be well to let them have all the light upon the subject they may?"

See that your farming tools are in order for Spring work.

For the Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to see the friends of agricultural improvement in our State turning their attention to the importance of providing better facilities for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge. The Board of Agriculture, representing the several agricultural societies in the State, and having the means of understanding the wants and wishes of agriculturists in their several localities, have, on mature deliberation, come to the unanimous conclusion that this is the lever that must be applied to elevate the agricultural interest of the State.

There is no good reason to suppose that the aid of science may not tend to the advancement of this important interest as well as any other. Our farmers, though they are as intelligent as any class of people in the State, are beginning to feel very sensibly the need of a more perfect knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. They believe they are entitled to the aid of science, as well as experience, to aid them in their important vocation, and they are determined to have it. They demand, not only as a favor but as a right, that they should be furnished the same facilities for qualifying them and their children for the duties of life, that men of other professions have enjoyed. They ask, while they are contributing liberally of their hard earnings for the establishment and maintenance of institutions for the special benefit of lawyers, doctors, politicians, &c., that they too may have access to such institutions as will furnish the means for a thorough, practical knowledge of the business in which they are engaged.

Whatever tends to promote industry, and encourage our young men to engage in industrial pursuits, should be aided by the fostering care of the State. There are influences among us which induce our young men to abandon the honest employment of tilling the soil, for some profession which a false education has led them to believe is more honorable and lucrative. The consequence is many other professions are crowded to suffocation, and almost to starvation, while some of the best soil among us remains uncultivated, and the richest resources of our State undeveloped. This evil should be counteracted if possible. The question is, how shall it be done? To my mind the answer is plain. *Educate the farmer for his profession, as you educate other men for their professions*, and the work is, in a great measure, accomplished. Educate a young man for the *law*, and he will most likely follow that profession. Educate him for a *physician*, and he is expected to practice medicine. Give him a practical *agricultural* education, and it may be reasonable to suppose that he will engage in agricultural pursuits.

Let us give our young men an education that will qualify them for some industrial pursuit, create in their minds a love for such employment, and confer a lasting favor on the whole community.

It is evident to the mind of every one who has witnessed the "skimming process" by which much of the land in our State has been cultivated, that the soil is deteriorating. While we are yearly taking from the soil its most valuable properties, without replacing those properties, it cannot retain its original fertility. The average of some crops is reduced to about one half their former average. Something must be done to prevent this, or poverty, not only to the land, but to its cultivators, must necessarily be the result.

Many of the European governments found themselves in a similar condition years ago; and, with a spirit which we may well emulate, they laid the foundation for improvement. They established their agricultural schools, where young farmers are educated with special reference to their profession. The pupils are placed under the care of experienced instructors, who go with them from the study to the field, and present practical demonstrations of the principles taught in the books. These schools have become exceedingly popular, and through their influence, and other means of scientific agricultural knowledge, wonderful results in husbandry have been accomplished; and the average of many kinds of crops has been increased one hundred per cent. Is it unreasonable to suppose that similar results may follow the establishment of similar institutions in this country?

Let us furnish our young men the facilities for obtaining a thorough, practical, agricultural education; and instead of going to other States, to mingle in company of doubtful moral influence, and to engage in business of uncertain pecuniary advantage, you present a strong inducement to engage in this important, though much neglected branch of industry, and confer a lasting good to the State. P.

WHAT A GOOD COW SHOULD DO. It has been said that a good cow worthy of the name, should yield, on an average, the first 100 days after calving, 7½ quarts at a mess, or 15 qts. per day, amounting to 1,500 qts; for the next 100 days, she should average 5 quarts at a mess, 1,000 quarts, for the succeeding 100 days she should average 4 quarts to a mess, 800. Total number of quarts, 3,300.

For the Maine Farmer.

GRAFTING CLOTH.

DR. HOLMES:—As the grafting of stone fruit, but more especially cherries, should be worked before the frost entirely leaves the ground, I would suggest to our friends who have not heretofore given much attention to the subject, that they practise saddle, instead of cleft or split grafting. I should also advise them to use grafting cloth made according to the recipe below, instead of clay or wax, in which there is any tallow, hog's lard, grease, or animal oil, in its composition.

The following is the best recipe I ever used, and it is used generally here:—

R.—6 lbs Beeswax;
1 lb. or ¼ lb. Rosin;
1 pint Linseed Oil.

The above are the proportions. Melt the ingredients together over a slow fire, and spread the wax, while warm, on cotton cloth. Cut the waxed cloth into strips half an inch wide and from 9 to 12 inches long, according to the size of the stocks. Any kind of grease, lard, or animal oil injures not only the scion but also the tree itself.

You are aware that, by cleft grafting, the wood never becomes perfectly sound at the junction, even if the tree grows till the diameter is full eighteen inches. By saddle grafting, the wood becomes perfectly sound the same season.

Yours, respectfully, HENRY LITTLE.

Bangor, March, 1854.

For the Maine Farmer.

KENNEBEC STILL THE BANNER COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—Seeing a statement in the Farmer, of the "big steers" of Somerset, I thought I would send you the following:—

Mr. Charles Kent sold one pair five years old, girt 7 feet 5 inches, for $225; Mr. Samuel Packard sold one pair four years old, girt 7 feet 5 inches, for $200; Mr. James Packard sold one pair four years old, girt 7 feet 1 inch $165; Mr. Lafayette Hunton has one pair six years old, girt 7 feet 10 inches, for which he has refused $250; Mr. Elisha Kent has one pair four years old, girt 7 feet 5 inches. Mr. Joshua Packard has one pair four years old, girt 7 feet 3 inches; Mr. Alden Packard has one pair four years old, girt 7 feet; Mr. Robert G. Skofield has one pair four years old, girt 7 feet 1 inch; Mr. Wm. Hankerson has one pair five years old, girt 7 feet 3 inches. The above ten pair are all within an area of two miles, and neither pair can be bought for less than $150.

Mr. Nathaniel Kent, Mt. Vernon, sold one pair four years old, girt 7 feet 10 inches, for $200; Mr. Hilton, Fayette, sold one pair, girt 7 feet 8 inches for $250; Mr Jesse Lovejoy, Fayette, sold one pair five years old, girt 7 feet 6 inches, for $185; Mr. J. B. Swanton, Readfield, sold one pair four years old, girt 7 feet 8 inches for $200; Mr. Ivory Combs, Readfield, has one pair four years old, girt 7 feet 3 inches, value $165; Mr. J. N. Fogg, Readfield, has one pair four years old, girt 7 feet, value $160; Mr. Reuben Russell, Readfield, has one pair one year old, for which he has refused $110. You must try again Somerset, for we have "a few more left of the same sort," in KENNEBEC.

Readfield, March 9, 1854.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF AG. SOCIETIES.

WEST SOMERSET. The annual meeting of the West Somerset Agricultural Society, for choice of officers for the current year, was held at the Madison hotel, on Saturday, March 4. The following were elected officers:—

President—Wm. R. Flint, Esq., North Anson.
Vice President—Wm. W. Waugh, Starks.
Secretary and Treasurer—William Lancaster, Madison.
Trustees—Nathan Weston, Madison; James G. Waugh, Esq., Starks; Rufus Bixby, Norridgewock; Samuel W. Tinkham, Anson; Geo. W. Blackwell, Madison.
Standing Committee on Stock—Col. Wm. Haydon, Madison.
Standing Committee on Manufactured Articles—David M. Lane, Anson.
Standing Committee on Crops—N. Weston, Madison.
Incidental Committee—S. W. Tinkham, Anson.
Committee of Arrangements—Jona. Piper, and Gerry Houghton, Madison.
Marshals—James G. Waugh, Esq., Starks; John Bray, Anson.

From the interest and zeal manifested at the annual meeting, a fine Show and Fair may be expected. WM. LANCASTER, *Sec'y.*

FRANKLIN. The annual meeting of the Franklin County Agricultural Society was held at Farmington Falls on the 1st ult. The following officers were chosen:—

President—Col. Nath'l Woods.
Vice President—Col. Joseph Dyer.
Recording Secretary—O L Currier.
Corresponding Secretary—D. C. Morrill.
Treasurer and Collector—H. B. Stoyell.
Trustees—Nathan Goodridge, Charles K. Adams, Oliver Sewall, Hiram Russ, and J. S Chandler.
Standing Committee on Stock—Oliver Gould, George W. Luce, Lorin Adams.
Standing Committee on Manufactures—Thos. Wendell, Jr., David D. Morrill, Joseph Keith.
Standing Committee on Crops—Horace B. Prescott, Thomas Webster, John Titcomb, 2d.

The Society voted that the next Cattle Show and Fair be held on the first Wednesday and following Thursday of October next.

THE RICHEST MINE IN CALIFORNIA. A correspondent in the Stockton Journal describes the manner in which the new claim at Cherokee Flat—thought to be the richest yet discovered—was first made known to the world. It was accidentally found by a party of French and Italians, who, fearful of letting the Americans know their success, worked it only in the night time, carrying the dirt in sacks to their camp, a quarter of a mile distant. However the secret soon leaked out, and it was discovered that they had struck a vein of decomposed quartz; so rich that one pan of it had yielded forty-seven ounces. From 200 pounds of the rotten quartz and clay, $500 worth of gold was taken. Stories were in circulation that $10,000 had been taken out in one day. The foreigners were guarding their claim with loaded guns.

From the National Era.

APRIL.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

"The Spring comes slowly up this way."
[Christabel.

'Tis the noon of spring-time, but never a bird
In the wind-shaken elm or maple is heard;
For green meadow grasses, wide levels of snow,
And blowing of drifts where the crocus should blow,
Where wind-flower and violet, amber and white,
By south-sloping brook-sides should smile in the light,
O'er the cold winter beds of the late waking roots,
The frosty flake eddies, the ice crystal shoots;
And, longing for light, under wind driven heaps,
Round the holes of the pine wood the ground laurel creeps,
Unkissed of the sunshine, unbaptized of showers,
With buds scarcely swelled, which should burst into flowers!

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the South!
The touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth;
For the yearly Evangel thou bearest from God,
Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod.
Up our long river valley for days has not ceased
The wail and the shriek of the bitter Northeast,
Raw and chill as if winnowed through ices and snow,
All the way from the land of the wild Esquimaux.
Oh, soul of the spring-time! its balm and its breath,
Oh, light of its darkness, and light of its death!
Why wait we thy coming! Why linger so long
The warmth of thy breathing, the voice of thy song!
Renew the great miracle! Let us behold
The stone from the mouth of the sepulchre rolled,
And Nature, like Lazarus, rise as of old!
Let our faith, which in darkness and coldness has lain,
Awake with the warmth and the brightness again,
And in blooming of flower, and budding of tree,
The symbols and type of our destiny see—
The life of the spring-time, the life of the whole,
And, as sun to the sleeping earth, love to the soul!

GARDEN FERTILIZERS.

There is no kind of manure so *uniformly* beneficial in its results as stable manure, doubtless in consequence of its containing a full proportion of all the essential elements of fertility, and including a large quantity of vegetable matter. Next to this, undoubtedly, of soil fertilizers, as are generally sold in market, is guano, which also contains many enriching ingredients, and in a high degree of concentration, but which must be largely diluted or mixed before they can be advantageously applied. There can be no question that one reason of the frequent failures in the use of guano, is a want of its very thorough previous intermixture with substances which shall hold it in a proper condition till wanted for the use of growing plants. Phospate of lime or bone dust, and super-phosphate of lime or bones dissolved in acid, are more limited in their composition, and specific in their application, and hence are less uniformly beneficial, although sometimes of great value.

We would recommend to make a compost heap, using all the stable manure he can easily obtain, adding in successive layers with this, turf, loam, ditch scrapings, &c, but making *loam* constitute a very important part in the heap. If the loam is decidedly clayey, a quantity equal to the bulk of the stable manure will be sufficient; but if it is more sandy in its character, and therefore less retentive of ammonia and other ingredients, two or three times as much should be taken. The thinner and more frequent the layers of manure and loam, the easier and more perfect will be the intermixture of the two when the heap is worked over, and the better the compost. Turf forms an excellent element from its vegetable matter, and from the looseness it imparts. Whatever deficiency there may be in the required quantity of this compost, may be made up by the addition of guano, reckoning, at a rough estimate, a ton of the best Peruvian as equal to fifteen or twenty tons of good manure—both being *applied* in the best manner. There should be from ten to twenty times as much loam as guano, applied in as thin alternating layers as practicable. Bone dust or disolved bone may be applied in a similar manner, but less care is requisite in providing large quantities of loam, except to dilute its strength. All these manures might, with greater convenience and perhaps greater effect, be mixed with the stable manure compost heap; and if made long and rather flat, it could be pulverized and worked together best by means of a plow and harrow, and yoke of oxen. For accurate and specific experiments, to test the comparative merits of each kind of manure, they should of course be kept separate.

[Agricultural Exchange.

MACHINE LABOR IN FARMING.

In nearly everything which can be called a machine in respect to farming, one of these three things is observable—that a man turns a handle, that a horse exerts its pulling force, or that a steam-engine puts forth its multiform power; and it is only those who have watched the progress of recent improvement, who can form even a guess of the wide extent to which the simple hand instruments—such as the spade, the rake, the hoe, the dibble, the flail, &c. have been superseded on large farms by skilfully-constructed machines The old ploughs, with wheels and gallows, required four horses to draw them; but two horses can now do as much work with a plough of lighter and more scientific construction. The old harrows had their tines or teeth of a definite distance apart; but our farmers can now obtain expanding harrows, which can be adapted to the state of the land. The old rollers, in many cases, were simply tree-trunks rudely fashioned into cylindrical shape, having their framework loaded with rough materials to give them weight; but now we have iron rollers which will last for ever. The old farmers were wont to attempt, sometimes hopelessly, to break heavy clods by the alternate use of the roller and harrow; but the farmers of the new school have their efficient clod-crushers, whereby turnip land can be prepared for corn with celerity and success. The old plough was expected to do more work than it could do well; but the scarifiers, and grubbers and cultivators of the present day are analagous to a large party of ploughs all working at once, whereby a large percentage of horse-power is saved. The old seed-lip and dibble deposited the seed very slowly; but the modern drill does this with astonishing quickness; and not only so, but it will deposit manure and water with the seed in the hollows made for its reception. The old hoe was 'slow,' both figuratively and really; but the modern horse-hoe is a compound of four, six, or eight hoes at once, each working more quickly than the original hand-implement. The old sickle was the only instrument used by our fathers and grandfathers for cutting corn; but the M'Cormicks, and Husseys, and Bells have shown us what can be done by reaping machines. The old rake was the only implement for gathering stray hay and corn: but the modern horse-rake will do the same work ten or twenty times as rapidly. The old hay-fields exhibited simply the handicraft labor which supplied so many Daphnes and Colins to the pastoral poets; but the haymaking-machines now give a different aspect to the affair. The old carts and wagon in which the farmer conveyed his produce from the field to the barn, and from thence to market, were a terrible drag to the horses; but now, like clippers on another element, they weigh less, carry more, and move more quickly. The old flail beat about the corn in a rude way on the barn-floor; but the new threshing machine enables either horses or steam to do the work more conveniently and more expeditiously. The old process of winnowing left the chaff in a blind and capricious manner; but the modern winnowing-machines have such a discrimin ting power, that they can separate the grain into "good corn," "good tail," "tail," "whites," "screenings," and "chaff," thus enabling the farmer to carry to market produce the quality of which can be exactly determined. The sheep and lambs of old days had to munch away at whole turnips, as best they might; but the modern turnip-cutter, by presenting the root in nice mouthfuls, economises the muscular power of the animal, and gives him an increased value in the market. The old chaff was cut by hand with a sort of chopping or guillotine action; but the chaff-cutters now made perform the work with far greater celerity. The old farmers drained their land, if at all, by using hand-made tiles, and pipes laid in hand-made grooves and gutters; but the new farmers can reap the advantages of the ingenious tile-machines, and can lay down the pipes by the still more ingenious draining-plough. [Chamber's Journal.

GREEN TEA.

In Blackwood's Magazine for January, we find the following quotation from a work on the Tea districts of China, by Robert Fortune. The statement—which the author says is *verbatim* from his note-book, he having noted down the process at the time—may enable the drinkers of green tea, who have an arithmetical turn of mind, to estimate the number of pounds of blue paint they imbibe in the course of a year. Black teas are not colored.

"The superintendent of the workmen managed the coloring part of the process himself. Having procured a portion of Prussian-blue, he threw it into a porcelain bowl, not unlike a chemist's mortar, and crushed into a very fine powder. At the same time a quantity of gypsum was produced, and burned in the charcoal fires, which were then roasting the teas. The object of this was to soften it, in order that it might be readily pounded into a very fine powder. The gypsum having been taken out of the fire, after a certain time had elapsed, readily crumbled down and was reduced to powder in the mortar. These two substances having been thus prepared, were then mixed together in the proportion of four parts of Prussian-blue, and formed a light blue powder, which was then ready for use.

This coloring matter was then applied to the teas during the last process of roasting. About five minutes before the tea was removed from the pans—the time being regulated by the burning of a joss-stick—the superintendent took a small porcelain spoon, and with it he scattered a portion of the coloring matter over the leaves in each pan. The workmen then turned the leaves rapidly round with both hands, in order that the color might be equally diffused.

During this part of the operation, the hands of the workmen were quite blue. I could not help thinking that if any green tea drinkers had been present during the operation, their taste would have been corrected, and, I may be allowed to add, improved. It seems perfectly ridiculous, that a civilised people should prefer these dyed teas to those of a natural green. No wonder that the Chinese consider the natives of the West to be a race of "Barbarians"

One day an English gentleman in Shanghae, being in conversation with some Chinese from the green tea country, asked them the reason they had for dyeing the tea, and whether it would not be better without undergoing this process. They acknowledged the tea was much better when prepared without having any such ingredients mixed with it, and that they never drank dyed teas themselves; but justly remarked that as foreigners seemed to prefer having a mixture of Prussian-blue and gypsum with their tea, to make it look uniform and pretty, and as these ingredients were cheap enough, the Chinese had no objection to supply them, especially as such teas always fetched a higher price.

I took some trouble to ascertain precisely the quantity of coloring matter used in the process of dyeing green teas, not, certainly, with the view of assisting others, either at home or abroad, in the art of coloring, but simply to show green tea drinkers in England, and more particularly in the United States of America what quantity of Prussian-blue and gypsum they imbibe in the course of a year. To fourteen and a half pounds of tea were applied eight mace and two and a half candareens of coloring matter, or rather more than an ounce. In every one hundred pounds of colored green tea consumed in England or America, the consumer actually drinks more than half a pound of Prussian-blue and gypsum! And yet, tell the drinkers of this colored tea that the Chinese eat cats, dogs and rats, and they will hold up their hands in amazement, and pity the poor Celestials!"

SINGULAR STOCK. Robert Scott, Esq., of Woodford county, Ky., who owns one of the splendid farms of that region, has a large pond of water upon his domain, by which he has half domesticated a flock of wild geese. He first procured eleven and cropped their wings, which reclaimed them for a season. They migrate northward in the spring, and return in the fall with their full-fledged young The flock now numbers two hundred and eighty, and it increases annually. [Louisville Democrat.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

No business can flourish without knowledge directs it. In proportion to the amount of positive and practical knowledge, brought to bear upon it, will be its prosperity. These truths are self evident. The business of Agriculture is no exception to this rule. Hence, therefore the very first requisite to increase the prosperity of our agriculture, and by consequence the prosperity and strength of our State is to increase the knowledge of the farmers. It is true that they partake now of the sources of general knowledge, in common with every individual in our community. They are therefore as well educated in general knowledge as others. As it regards our youths, the future farmer, the future lawyer, and physician, and divine, go on together through our common schools, and academies, and store up equally well, one with the other, the general principles of science, but when they commence the study of their particular profession, they separate.

The young farmer sees all of his comrades entering higher institutions, which the government have established and endowed for "specific" and "exclusive" instruction, in the several professions.

The future physician goes to his medical school, the future lawyer, to his law school, and the future divine to his theological school. Where does the future farmer go to get a deeper and more thorough knowledge of the science he is destined to practice all his life time? What school, high or low, where there is a judicious course of theory and practice combined, can he enter, to fit and prepare himself for the great and important duties that will devolve upon him as a practical farmer? For that profession and occupation which feeds and clothes the world is great and important. That school is not yet in existence any where in the Union, but we hope and trust our present Legislature will take measures to start a few in Maine. They cannot do any thing that will be more productive of good.

If they need any proof and historical evidence of the beneficial effects of such schools, in restoring and sustaining the healthy action and prosperity of a nation, let them turn their eyes to Germany.

The "Plough Loom and Anvil," quoting from Mr. C. L. Fleischman, who was educated in one of the German Agricultural Schools, and who is now one of the Editors of the Polytechnic Journal, published in New York, says:

Who is not acquainted with the history of the wars which enervated Germany, which exhausted all her pecuniary means, and brought her to the verge of utter ruin? Germany, after the close of the last war was in a pitiable condition, and had it not been for her kind soils, which for thousands of years enabled her to stand the severe calamities, which befel her during that long period, Germany would now be a second Greece. She adopted at an early period, various means to improve her agriculture. Professorships of agriculture were instituted at the universities, periodicals and journals were published, to disseminate modern improvements, fairs and meetings were regularly held to encourage the farmers, but all this did not give the desired result in full. A thorough education was found necessary, practical and scientific education, which enables the farmer to enhance the value of his landed property, as circumstances and condition allow it, to give them knowledge to improve and change the various modes of culture, *and to be more than a mere imitator*. Proper agricultural schools were wanted, and the monarchs of Germany spared no means to accomplish this important object. The ablest men were selected for the institutions, and nothing was spared to induce them to take charge of them. The late king of Prussia, who like his ancestors, paid great attention to all improvements in husbandry, was the first to establish such an institution. He invited Thaer, the celebrated German Agriculturist, to settle within his kingdom, and introduce agricultural schools. Thaer accepted the offer, and left Cella for Berlin. The other monarchs of Germany followed the example of the king of Prussia, and Germany had in 1847, *sixty-two* large institutions. With some of them, forests and veterinary schools are connected. Austria then had nine; Prussia twelve; Saxony five; Bavaria 16; Hanover two; Wurtemburg eight, and other states 14, making in all 62.

CITY ELECTION. The third trial for Mayor of this city came off on Friday last, and resulted in the choice of Hon. Samuel Cony, by a majority of 101. The following is the vote in the several wards:—

	Samuel Cony.	Thos. Little.
Ward 1,	141	87
2,	107	80
3,	118	92
4,	38	22
5,	55	48
6,	50	49
7,	18	48
Total,	527	426

WINTER LINGERING IN THE LAP OF SPRING. For several days past the weather has been quite wintry in this vicinity. Tuesday morning the thermometer was as low as twelve, and yesterday it stood at sixteen. We were more fortunate, however, than some of our neighbors, in one respect. Winter has thrown aside—for the season, we trust—his white mantle, and the prospects are now that the earth will soon be clad in a beautiful garb of blossoms and leaves. The Bangor Whig says that in that portion of the country the average depth of snow is still about *two feet*, and in the woods, among the lumberers, there is at least five feet depth of snow. The ice is about two feet thick in the ponds and streams, and remains almost as solid as ever. [Boston Journal, 23d.

If we can judge anything by present appearances, the sleighing in these parts is good for some time yet. The storm of Thursday and Friday last, added a couple of feet to the snow already on the ground. There is now, especially in the upper part of the State, an immense body of snow on the ground, and we may look for a severe freshet, should it go off in anything like a hurry.

ACCIDENT IN PHILLIPS. We learn from the Chronicle, that a serious accident occurred in Phillips on the 15th inst. Two men, Andrew J. Parker and J. H. Soule, were engaged in taking down a barn frame, and in cutting off one end beam it caught upon the middle post and swung back, striking Soule and knocking him from the frame a distance of fifteen feet, upon the rocks used for underpinning. He struck upon his head and was taken up insensible, but medical aid being procured he was restored, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

CITY OFFICERS, &c.

On Monday last, in Convention of the two Boards of the City Council, Hon. Samuel Cony, Mayor elect, appeared and was qualified. The Mayor then delivered his address, which, owing to the early hour of putting our paper to press, we shall be obliged to postpone until our next. Subsequently, in convention, the following city officers were elected:—

Street Commissioner—*West Side*. Eph. Ballard.
" " —*East Side*, E. G. Wall.
Overseers of the Poor—J. W. Patterson, E. Fenno, E. I. Wall.
City Marshal—Orin Rowe.
" *Solicitor*—S. Lancaster.
" *Physician*—Joseph W. Ellis.
Assessors—R. A. Cony, Elias Craig, Daniel Hewins.
Treasurer and Collector—Moses E. Hamlen.
Surveyors of Lumber—Wm. Doe, Lot Hamlen, J. W. Patterson, Joseph F. Gannett, E. K. Robinson, Luther I. Wall, David Golder, S. C. Gage, Jos. Whitney, John Barnett, S B. Hodgkins, A. Coombs, T. C. Allen, E. Ballard, A. Kelley, A. R. Nichols, P. S. Percival, Jno. H. Church, D. J. Boynton, D. A. Fairbanks, Jas. W. Remick, P. S. Bronsdon.
Measurers of Stone—T. L. Pollard, Davis Guild, R. Townsend, Wm. Wade, J. F. Gannett, J. L. Dutton, Jacob Rideout, G. W. Macomber.
Sealers of Leather—S. Deering, E. G. Doe, I. Flagg.
Cullers of Hoops and Staves—Ezra Emery, F. Barker.
Pound Keeper—A. Hardy.
Fence Viewers—S. Guild, Wm. Weeks, John Arnold, J. W. Patterson, G. Rockwood, A. Hovey, Anson Church, Howard Pettingill.

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

The Report of the Land Agent, Hon. Anson P. Morrill, has been published. We gather from it the following facts with regard to the operations in the land department, during the past year:—

Of lands granted to literary institutions, and for other purposes, there have been conveyed fourteen thousand three hundred and three acres.

Of lands reverted, there have been sold, nine thousand nine hundred and seventy acres, for the sum of three thousand nine hundred ninety-eight dollars and fifty six cents

Of lands owned in severality, there have been sold twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight acres, for the sum of eight thousand eight hundred seventy dollars and forty nine cents.

Of lands undivided, I have sold three hundred fourteen thousand five hundred seventy acres, for the sum of one hundred forty-nine thousand one hundred twenty six dollars ninety-three cents.

Nine thousand and fifty-four acres have been sold jointly by the Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and sixteen cents.

Of lands reserved for public uses, I have sold the timber and grass upon sixty-four thousand and two acres, for the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred nineteen dollars and ninety-three cents.

This department has paid into the treasury, during the past year, ninety-three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, and fifty-one cents.

NEW PATENTS. In the issue of patents for the week ending the 14th ult., we notice the following to citizens of the New England States:

James Perry, of Roxbury, Mass., for improved method of constructing moulds for making printing blocks: Russell D. Bartlett, of Bangor, for improvement in machine for making shovel handles: Charles W. Billings, of South Deerfield, Mass., for improvement in seed planters: Edward S. Haskins, of Boston, for improvement in spring clamps for clothes lines: Orson C. Phelps, of Boston, for improved stopcocks: Nathaniel Smith and Asa Crandall, of North Kingston, R. I., for improvement in machine for grinding cotton cards: Philander Shaw, of Abington, Mass., for improvement in rotary cultivators: Mansel Blake, of Sutton, N. H., assignor to himself, James B. McAlester and Erastus Blake, of same place, for improvement in folding blinds. Alpheus Kimball, of Fitchburg, Mass., for improvement in securing window sashes: Jonathan Burrage, of Roxbury, Mass., assignor to himself and Frederick W. Newton, of Newton, Mass., for improvement in process of making varnishes.

On the 21st inst., the following patents were issued to citizens of New England and New York:—

Victor Beaumont of New York, N. Y., for improved machine for distributing types. F. C. Coffin of New York, N. Y., assignor to Alfred B. Ely, of Boston,, Mass, for improvement in safe locks. Obadiah Marland of Boston, Mass, for improvement in safes. Jeremy W. Bliss, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in lifting jacks. Charles T. Appleton of Roxbury, Mass., for improvement in presses for dyeing; patented in England Jan. 7, 1854. Augustus C. Carey and Jeremiah Smith, of Ipswich, Mass., for improved hydraulic engine. Dexter H. Chamberlain of Boston, Mass., for improvement in screw wrenches. Charles W. Hawkes, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in nippers for printing presses. George W. Livermore, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for improvement in machinery for making barrels. Jeremiah W. Brown, of Hartford, Conn., assignor to Samuel M. Folsom, of Charlestown, Mass., for rotary smoothing iron.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

On Tuesday of last week, the Governor made the following nominations. We copy from the Journal. Androscoggin County is the new county just incorporated by the Legislature.

Daniel T. Granger, Eastport, Justice of Supreme Judicial Court, vice Judge Wells, resigned.

John H. Morrill, Lincoln, Agent for Penobscot Indians.

Joseph F. Nye, Saco, Judge of Probate, York County.

Ebenezer Wells, Freeport, County Commissioner, Cumberland County.

John H. Williams, Judge Municipal Court, Portland.

Thomas S. Pullen, Dover, Sheriff, Piscataquis County.

Leonard Robinson, Foxcroft, County Commissioner, Piscataquis County.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY. Nahum Morrill, Auburn, Judge of Probate. Stetson L. Hill, Webster, Register of Probate. Charles Clark, Danville, Sheriff. Cyrus Knapp, East Livermore, Clerk of Courts. Chas. W. Goddard, County Attorney. John H. Otis, Leeds, Register of Deeds. Reuel Washburn, Livermore, Stephen H. Reed, Lewiston, Samuel Moody, Lisbon, County Commissioners. James Goff, Jr., Auburn, Co. Treasurer.

TOWN OFFICERS. The following officers were chosen for the towns of Vienna and Kennebec, at their annual March meetings:—

VIENNA. *Moderator*—Levi Brown.
Clerk, Treasurer, and Town Agent—T. C. Norris.
Selectmen—Levi Brown, John Berry, Nathan Gilman.
Collector and Constable—Nath'l Whittier.
School Committee—Rufus M. Mansur.
KENNEBEC. *Moderator*—Isaac Wadsworth.
Town Clerk—Sullivan Kilbreth.
Selectmen—H. G. Cole, J. M. Allen, Proctor Sampson.
Collector and Treasurer—Asa Morrell.
Constable—Wm. P. Merrill.
Town Agent—H. G. Cole.
Auditor—J. Pope.

The communication of our friend F. of Gardiner, in reference to the stand which the editor of the Banner has taken in regard to Agricultural Schools, is too scorching for the occasion We are afraid he would consider it "*personal*."

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have before us the Auditors' Report of the City of Augusta, for the year ending Feb 1, 1854. from which we gather the following items of interest:

The total amount of tax assessed is $29,512 12, of which the State tax is $4,175; County tax $2,525; for highways $4,800; new streets $500; schools $4,200; support of poor $2,400; fire department $900; police department $500; interest on loans $1,500; and contingent expenses $1,000.

The amount appropriated for highways, was $4,800; expenditures $5,907 08; overdrawn $1,117 08; new streets, $500; expended $250 55; unexpended $245 45; Rigg's Brook Bridge, appropriated $2,500; expended $3,439 47; overdrawn $939 47; fire department $900; expended $550 22; unexpended $349 78; interest $1,500; expended $1792 15; overdrawn $292 15; city officers $1,700; expended $1,605 20; unexpended $94 80; contingent expenses, appropriated $1,327 23; expended $920 65; unexpended $406 58.

The following shows the liabilities and resources of the city for 1853 and 1854:—

	1853	1854
Liabilities,	$32,819 29	$34,166 35
Resources,	11,471 68	11,741 75
Debt,	$21,347 61	$22,424 60

It will be seen that the liabilities of the city have increased $1,347 06; and the resources have also increased $270 07; being an increase in the debt of the city of $1,076 99.

The city property is estimated at $12,697; being an increase since last year of $544 09.

Annexed to the Report are the reports of the Overseers of the Poor, Street Commissioners, and Chief Engineer.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. This publication is issued monthly, at $1 per annum, by A. E. Beach, 86 Nassau street, N. Y. The March number contains 61 engravings, many of them of practical advantage to the reader. The work is well conducted, and worth the subscription price.

PARLOR MAGAZINE. The March number of this work is a decided improvement on former numbers. Alice Carey is a regular contributor to this work. Published in Cincinnati, by J. Jackson, at $2 a year.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW. On Thursday last a snow storm commenced which continued through the night and a part of Friday. On Friday morning the snow was measured, and found to be twenty-one inches deep, on a level, and two or three inches more were added to the depth before the storm ceased. The cars which left here on Thursday morning, at 5 o'clock, arrived in Portland in the course of the afternoon, and the afternoon train came in about 9 o'clock in the evening. On the Atlantic road, we understand, no cars arrived at Portland through the day. So heavy a fall of snow is unusual at this season of the year. It is thought that this is the heaviest fall of snow for many years, in this vicinity.

CONSISTENCY. Our neighbor of the Banner is remarkably consistent in his movements against Agricultural Schools. He contends that there should be no "*specific* and *exclusive*" education of farmers. And at the same time says he is "yet in favor of what we (he) advocated in the York address," which every reader will see ably pleads for the "*specific* and *exclusive*" education of farmers. He contends against an agricultural department being connected to some one of the seminaries in each county, to be assisted by the State, and yet publishes, with his hearty approval, the report of a committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, recommending the very identical kind of school which the bill before the Legislature contemplates. Consistent, very.

REMOVAL OF MR. BURGESS. Rev. Alexander Burgess, Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, has accepted a call from the Society of St. Luke's Church in Portland, and will enter upon his duties as Rector of that Church early in April. Mr. Burgess has been a citizen of this place for a number of years, and is highly esteemed. We hope his new station may prove a pleasant and profitable one, both to himself and his charge.

FRUIT TREES. If our friends do not supply themselves with what fruit and ornamental trees they want this spring, it must be their own fault. By looking over our advertising columns you will see that the proprietors of several nurseries offer to supply you on reasonable terms. There is friends Taber, of Vassalboro', Goodale, of Saco, Adams, of Westbrook. We have had trees from the two former nurseries which were excellent. Our neighbors have also had trees of Mr. Adams which were very satisfactory. Beside these, Mr. Wood of Salem, who has a good reputation as nursery man, will supply you with first rate trees. Now is the time, or it will be as soon as the snow is gone.

LARGE TURNIP. Mr. Charles W. Thompson, of Topsham, has sent us a monster turnip, the weight of which, with top, when gathered, was 34½ pounds, the top weighing 10 pounds. Its present weight is only a few ounces short of 20 pounds, having shrunk about five pounds in weight since it was pulled. It girts 31 inches, and stands 17½ inches, "in its stockings."

LARGE PIGS. Mr. James Elliot, of Bowdoin, slaughtered two pigs, eight and one-half months old, which weighed, one 436 pounds, and the other 395 pounds. Good pork that, and no scarcity of doughnuts in that vicinity, we should say.

POST OFFICE CHANGES. A new post office has been established in North Buckfield. Postmaster, Hiram Andrews.

The Vienna post office has been changed to North Vienna, and a new office established at Vienna village. Wm. S. Manser is appointed postmaster.

LARGE EGG. Mr. Benj. Gaslin, of this city, brought into this office, last Monday, an egg laid by a Shanghai pullet, which weighed (the egg, not the pullet,) 3¼ ounces, and measured 7¼ inches by 6¼ inches.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION. There are rumors in the papers of the recall of this expedition.—The New York Sun learns from good authority at Washington, that the order of recall is already on its way to the commander of the squadron.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHARITY. On Thursday of last week, the steam propeller Charity, before reported as sailed, on the 22d ult., arrived at Portland. She was delayed nine days by being hemmed in with ice, but fortunately received no injury.

DEATH OF THE ASS'T POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Major Selah B. Hobbie, the Assistant Postmaster General, died in Washington, on Thursday last, of consumption. A despatch from Washington, dated the 24th, states that Horatio King, of Maine, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Major Hobbie's death.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Ancient Coin. The Boston Bee says a bucket full, or more, of copper coin was found yesterday by the workmen, while excavating for cellars on land in Atkinson street, lately purchased by Hon. Abbot Lawrence. The specimens bear dates of 1785 and 1750. They were issued in the reign of George II, and have the phizzes of very jolly looking individuals. The coin was found six feet below the surface.

Passing Away. Of the 531,791 soldiers engaged in the war of the Revolution, less than fourteen hundred are now living whose age must [illegible] nearly ninety years; seventy-three died the past year.

Death from Eating Cloves. Mr. Amos Brown, an esteemed citizen of our village, says the Granville Advocate, died in convulsions yesterday, and a subsequent post mortem examination showed conclusively that his death was caused by eating cloves, which he had been in the habit of using as a substitute for tobacco. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Maine Man Killed. John Elliot, formerly landlord of the Elliot House, Bath, Me., was recently killed in Oregon by the falling of a tree.

Accidental Killing. Two young Germans while hunting about four miles from Detroit, drove a small animal into a hollow log. Upon coming up to the log they saw it was hollow throughout, and one of them, Wm. F. Kunkler, went to the other end to take a better view of the game. He, seeing the animal inside the log, spoke to his friend, John J. Mourier, to shoot, which young Mourier did, unfortunately before his friend got out of the way. The ball, passing through the log, hit young Kunkler in the forehead, killing him instantly.

Discoveries in Africa. Dr. Barth, of the British Expedition to Central Africa, has discovered a magnificent river in the far interior, forming the upper course of the Chadda, a tributary to the Niger, and flowing through the extensive kingdom of Adamua, the most fertile and beautiful of all the countries visited by the traveller.

Railway Travelling in England and France. In England, in the six months from January to June, 1853, the railways carried 45,630,306 passengers; in the accidents, a hundred and forty-eight persons were killed. The gross receipts of the French railroads, last year, amounted to 162,503,450 francs—thirty millions more than in 1852.

The Last Fashion. On Saturday, says the N. Y. Courier, the omnibus drivers, themselves driven to madness by the dust, sheltered their faces with veils, just such veils as ladies wear in their early morning walks. Yesterday the drivers on the various railroads followed the sensible example.

Death of a Rhinoceros. A large rhinoceros, which has some time past been exhibited at New York, died Monday morning about 5 o'clock The animal had been eating all night, and at the above time laid down and expired in five minutes. This rhinoceros was the only one in this country, and was valued at $10,000.

The Lost Tribes found. The London Standard has made the discovery that the Turks are the descendants of the lost ten tribes, and predict their conversion to Christianity.

Change in Temperature. At New Haven on Thursday and Friday last, the crocuses were in bloom. On the Sunday following, early in the morning, the mercury stood at only 16 degrees above zero.

Freshet on the Grand River, Canada West The Galt (C. W.) Reporter, gives the particulars of a destructive freshet on the Grand River, and the loss of both the fine bridges at Galt, and that of the Grand Trunk Railroad bridge near Bridgeport. The river rose four feet in about half an hour, broke up the ice, dashed away the piers of one bridge and hurled the fragments of that with huge cakes of ice against another, until all were a complete wreck.

Interesting Relic. The Patent Office will, very possibly, be soon enriched with another interesting relic of General Washington. The revolutionary standards belonging to the estate of General Washington, which had been in the custody of the Corporation of Alexandria have been resigned by that body to Washington's surviving executor, Mr. G. W. P. Custis, and will, most probably, be consigned to the charge of the National Institution for safe keeping.

Small Beginning of a Great Interest. The first vessel built in New England, it is stated by a correspondent of the Bath Tribune, was commenced at the mouth of the Kennebec in the year 1607. At that time and place "a fair pinnace" of 30 tons burthen—a ship of no mean size at that time—called the "Virginia," was built by the company of forty-five men, who in that year, having been sent from England to the Plymouth Company, of whom Sir Francis Popham was Governor, attempted a settlement at the above place.

A Benevolent Establishment. Our readers will probably remember that the subject was broached some time since, in New York, of establishing in that city a nursery for the children of poor women who are engaged in close labor during the day. Philanthropists will be glad to hear that this benevolent purpose has been reduced to an organized plan, and a subscription started for its benefit, headed by Moses H. Grinnell and Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, with $250 each. The subscription list has reached a sum which is deemed sufficient by the ladies who form the Board of Direction, to justify the hiring of a commodious house near Tompkins square, where the pioneer establishment will be opened on the 1st of May.

Crow-shooting Extraordinary. A gentleman in Topsham, says the Telegraph, a few days ago, killed *thirty-two* of these cunning marauders at three shots, to say nothing of sundry others who made off, though hard hit, who he thinks "will never pull up any more corn." Nineteen—nine—four—were the results of the several shots. We didn't inquire whether the weapon used was a paixhan gun or an ordinary musket, but thought it was tolerable tall shooting anyhow.

Worthy of Notice. A Vermont paper says:—"There is but one city in the State, and not one soldier. We have no police, and not a murder has been committed in this State within ten years. We have no museums, nor crystal palaces, but we have homes, genuine homes, that are the centre of the world to their inmates, for which the father works, votes and talks—where the mother controls, educates labors and loves—where she rears men, scholars and patriots."

Lowell Manufactures. The number of spindles run by the incorporated companies at Lowell is 349,898; number of males employed, 4667; number of females employed 8743—total 13,350 There are 2,100,000 yards of cotton cloth, 27,000 yards of woolen, 25,000 yards of carpet and 50 rugs made per week, for which there are consumed weekly 700,000 pounds of cotton and 99,000 pounds of wool. The population of the city is about 35,000. The yearly consumption of cotton is about 80,000 bales, about one-sixth of the entire home consumption.

Opening of the New York Canals. We hear it stated that it is probable the Canals will not be opened before the first of May, as the great quantity of frost remaining in the ground, in consequence of the very little snow that fell during the past season, renders it impracticable to open them before that date.

Woman's Rights. The ladies of Steuben, Me., incensed at the backwardness and stupidity of their lords, lately got up a ball on their own account. Three female managers hired the hall, furnished refreshments—sent cards of invitation to about forty gentlemen—had a regular shavedown, or dance with them—waited upon their male partners to supper and paid the bills! They were unable to procure a female violinist, but got over the difficulty by dressing up a man in petticoats.

Woman's Rights Preserved. On the books at Willard's Hotel, Washington, is the following recent entry:—"Mrs. Lewis and husband, Buffalo."

Despotic Despatch. The working of the Egyptian government, is simplicity itself. A short time ago, the Pacha wished a road to be constructed from one of his palaces to a station on the rail-road. The requisite orders were issued to the governors of the districts through which it was to pass, the laborers were ordered out, and in six weeks, the road, thirty miles long, forty feet wide, and eight feet high, was complete, and the Pacha's treasury not a sous the poorer. This circumstance was narrated by Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, at a public dinner in Montreal, a few days ago.

Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces. The new American 25 cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of the bogus coin are in circulation. The impression is good, generally, but the milling on the outer edge said to be badly done.

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK. On Wednesday of last week, the House of Representatives of New York passed the Maine Liquor Law, by a vote of 78 to 42; to take effect on the first of May. The bill had previously passed the Senate, to take effect on the first of December. On Friday, the House agreed to the Senate amendment by a vote of 77 to 27. The law will thus go into operation on the first of next December.

OFF THE TRACK. The passenger train on Monday morning last, while passing under the Vaughan bridge in this city, encountered a large body of ice that had collected on the rails during Sunday and Sunday night; and leaving the rails the engine made a plunge into a bank of snow, ice and gravel, bringing the train to a dead halt, and damaging the engine to the amount of two or three hundred dollars. The passenger cars were not thrown off, and another engine was procured at Augusta, without serious detention. No person was injured. This accident, we understand, was the result of carelessness on the part of the section men, whose duty it was to go over the road in advance of the morning trains—which duty was neglected or unfaithfully performed. [Hallowell Gazette.

LATER FROM MEXICO. *New Orleans, March* 23. We have dates from the City of Mexico, of March 11.

The papers are occupied with but two topics—the rebellion of Alvarez and the Gadsden treaty

Alvarez had been deprived of all his decorations and honors. The garrison and people had deserted him, and declared allegiance to the Government. The rebellion was considered to be entirely crushed.

Ampudia has been created Lieut. General.

The provinces of Durange and Zacatecas were still ravaged by the Indians. A great battle had been fought, in which many Indians were killed.

Nothing important had been received concerning Walker' expedition.

Gen. Blanchard had been despatched to Lower California with 700 men.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ENJOINED. An injunction from the Supreme Court, was issued this morning, and served upon the officers of the Crystal Palace at the instance of a creditor of the Association, Mr. Orson D. Munn. The defendants are Theodore Sedgwick, W. W. Alexander, Watts Sherman, and W. B. Duncan. The complaint is, in substance, that the late Board of Directors, in borrowing money for the Association, violated its charter. The object is to close the Palace and wind up its affairs for the general benefit of its creditors. The amount of borrowed money is said to be $400,000. We also learn that Mr. P. T. Barnum, the newly chosen President, has found the affairs of the Association in such a desperate condition that he has resolved to resign in a day or two.
[Evening Post, 21st.

ACCIDENTS—ONE FATAL. Mr. Ackley Ward of Northfield, was one day last week seriously injured, while at work in the woods, by the falling of a tree. The Machias Union learns that although his injuries are serious, he will probably recover from them.

The Union also informs us that Mr. John O'Neil while gunning for birds in Whiting a few days since, saw a deer in the water swimming for the shore. In running to the spot which the deer was approaching, he slipped on the rocks, and dropped his gun, which went off and discharged its contents, two balls and buckshot, into the lower part of his body, mangling him shockingly, and producing death in a short time.

STEAMER BURNT ON THE MISSISSIPPI. *Loss of fifty Lives. Louisville, March* 13. The steamer Caroline, running to Memphis, was burnt on Sunday the 5th inst., near the mouth of the White River. The boat was totally destroyed and 40 or 50 lives were lost. The flames spread so rapidly that scarcely any escaped. As soon as the fire was discovered the pilot run her on to the bank. Fifteen persons seized the yawl and attempted to reach the shore, but the boat sunk and all perished. Capt. Creighton jumped into the river and was drowned. John T. Rice, the pilot, perished at the wheel. The boat was burned to the water's edge, slid off the shore and sunk.

The boat and cargo were a total loss. Only two cabin passengers were lost. The remainder of the victims were boat hands and deck passengers.

STILL ANOTHER DISASTER ON THE WESTERN WATERS. The St. Louis Republican of the 17th inst., has a brief account of another scene of horror on the Mississippi River. The Republican received the account by telegraph from Cape Girardeau, a port on the Mississippi River, about fifty miles from the mouth of the Ohio River, and states that the steamer Jacob D. Early was totally lost at or near Grand Gulf. Beyond the statement that she was blown upon the rocks, and that forty lives were lost, no particulars are given. It is supposed that, being heavily loaded, she was unable to encounter the eddies or counter-currents which distinguish that point on the river, together with a high wind, and was hurled on the rocks. The steamer was on her way from New Orleans to the Wabash river.

DROWNED. On Tuesday afternoon last two children of Mr. Charles Crips—a boy and girl—in attempting to cross the flume down in the cove fell into the water. The boy was rescued unhurt, but some minutes elapsed before the body of the little girl could be reached and drawn from the water, and all efforts to revive her proved unavailing. The extreme coldness of the water undoubtedly had the effect of extinguishing life in the little sufferer more speedily than usual in such cases. She was about eight years old. [Brunswick Telegraph.

"A BRUTAL MONSTER CAUGHT." Under this caption, the Norwich, Ct., Courier relates the exploits of a colored fiend named Bill Lewis. It seems that one evening last week he entered a house in Norwich, and committed a dangerous assault upon an old lady. His subsequent operations were at Montville, where after several robberies, he murdered an old lady named Church, 80 years of age, by giving her three blows on the head with a stone hammer. Lewis was arrested and identified by Mrs Church, before her death. Lewis is but 20 years of age, and is the wretch who in 1848 was sentenced to a term of four or five months in the county prison for putting a stone on the track of the Norwich and Worcester railroad in Lisbon.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, March 21.

Papers from the House referred in concurrence.

Resolves from the House by Mr. Morrill, of Augusta, (in reference to repeal of the duty on sugar and molasses,) came from the House referred to a joint select committee. The Senate concurred and joined Messrs. Robinson, Prince and Davis.

On motion of Mr. Hayes,

Ordered, That the committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 6th section of the 166th chapter of the Revised Statutes, so that if any mortal wound or other violence or injury shall be inflicted, or poison administered within the jurisdiction of this State, by means of which death shall ensue within another State or country, such offence may be prosecuted and punished in this State.

Finally passed—bills to increase the capital stock of Trader's Bank, Bangor; do. of Eastern Bank, Bangor; do. of Lewiston Falls Bank; do. of Belfast Bank; do. of Cobbosseecontee Bank; do. of Atlantic Bank, Portland; do. of Richmond Bank; do. of Canal Bank, Portland; to incorporate the Nequasset Lake Ice Company; do. proprietors of the Howland Bridge; act additional to the act incorporating Atlantic Ship Wharf and Lime Manufacturing Company; to incorporate Portland Loan and Savings Association; do. Portland Milling Company; relating to duties of Clerks of Supreme Judicial Court; to increase salary of Judge of Municipal Court, Portland. Adjourned.

HOUSE. A communication was received from the Secretary of State transmitting abstract of railroad corporations. Laid on the table.

The communication of the Governor transmitting documents concerning conveyance of public lands from Massachussetts to Maine was taken up and referred to the committee on State Lands, on motion of Mr. Hill.

Bill to incorporate the State Bank, Augusta, was passed to be engrossed.

Passed finally—Bills, to incorporate Hartland Manufacturing Co.; to incorporate the Rockland Marine Railway Co.; to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co.; to incorporate the Mousam River Bank; to increase the capital stock of the Maritime Bank, of Mangor; additional to incorporate the Gardiner Gas Light Co.; to amend the act of March 29, 1853; providing for the payment of bounties on wolves and bears; authorizing the First Congregational Society in Eastport, to alter or rebuild their meeting-house; to incorporate the East Eddington Ladies' Social and Benevolent Society; to incorporate the Bangor and Castine Telegraph Company; resolve in favor of the Penobscot Indians.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

SENATE. Mr. Cutler from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to authorize the city of Portland to regulate the construction of wooden buildings, in said city.

Mr. Prince from the Committee on Agriculture reported a bill to establish Seminaries, for teaching the scientific principles of agriculture, and mechanic arts. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crehore from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a resolve, to provide for erecting on the grounds at the Capitol, a meridional, magnetic and time standard, for the use of the State. Read and to-morrow assigned.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the Mousam River Bank; to incorporate the Hartland Manufacturing Company; bill to increase the capital stock of Maritime Bank of Bangor; Resolve in favor of the Penobscot Indians; bill to authorize the First Congregational Society in Eastport to alter or rebuild their meeting-house; to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; to amend the act providing for a bounty on wolves and bears; to increase the capital stock of the York Bank; to incorporate the Bangor and Castine Telegraph Company; to incorporate the Eddington Ladies' Social and Benevolent Society; additional to an act to incorporate the Gardiner Gas Light Company; to incorporate the Rockland Marine Railway Company. Adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Johnson, from the committee on the judiciary, reported leave to withdraw on petition of C. H. Hudson and B. B. Tiscomb for a telegraph line through Maine. Report accepted.

Mr. Hill of Bangor, laid on the table a bill in addition to chapter 148 of the revised statutes, (relief of poor debtors.) It was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Cane of Portland, laid on the table a resolve additional laying a tax on the several counties of this State. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Passed finally—Bills, to incorporate the Schoodiac Lake Steamboat Company; to incorporate the Sailor's Home, Portland; to incorporate the Ocean Bank; to incorporate the State Bank; to incorporate the Rockland Long Wharf Company; to incorporate the Penobscot Telegraph Company; to incorporate the Belfast City Mills Company; to incorporate the Hancock and Washington Steam Navigation Company in Ellsworth; to increase the capital stock of the Calais Bank.

THURSDAY, March 23.

SENATE. The resolve authorizing the erection of a meridian and magnetic Time Standard on the public grounds of the State, was read a second time and laid on the table. Subsequently called up, and passed to be engrossed.

Finally passed—Bill to incorporate the State Bank, Augusta; to incorpate the Ocean Bank, Kennebunk; to incorporate Schoodic Lake Steamboat Company; to incorporate Penobscot Telegraph Company; to incorporate Sailors' Home, Portland; to incorporate Rockland Long Wharf Company; to increase capital stock of Calais Bank.

HOUSE. Mr. Baker of Hallowell, introduced a bill to incorporate the Maine Oil Cloth and Carpet Company. Referred to committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Wells of Freeport, from the committee on Divison of Towns, reported a bill to alter the town lines between Readfield and Kennebec. Read twice and to-morrow assigned.

Resolve authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to locate grants and determine the extent of possessory claims under the late treaty with Great Britain, was returned from the Senate, amended. It was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Baker of Hallowell the bill reported by the legislature of 1852 by H. W. Paine and Lot M. Morrill in relation to Insolvent Debtors was ordered to be taken from the files and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Resolve for the payment of roll of accounts No. 34 was received from the Senate, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cushing of Frankfort, the committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of further legislation to prevent the fraudulent marking of prize logs, &c.

A communication was received from the Governor, returning bill to amend the 125th chapter of the revised statutes; also a bill concerning the transfer of bonds and other writings for deeds; also bill for the regulation of intelligence offices. [It appears that the first was incorrectly engrossed; the second was amended in the House in a way to make the bill objectionable; the third the Governor returned to enable the Legislature to correct it in one particular.]

After considerable discussion, involving questions of order, the question was submitted on each bill—"Shall this bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" The questions thus raised were decided in the negative by a unanimous vote.

FRIDAY, March 24.

SENATE. Mr. Muzzy, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill to incorporate Arkwright Company. Also, bill to incorporate the Maine Oil Cloth and Carpet Company. Also, bill to incorporate the Leeds Boot and Shoe Company. Read, and to-morrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. McCobb the vote accepting the report of the judiciary, granting leave to withdraw on the petition of C. H. Hudson and others, was reconsidered; and that report and another report on an order relating to telegraph companies were recommitted.

Mr. McCobb, from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance, reported a bill to incorporate the Hallowell Gas Light Company. Also, bill to amend the charter of the Maine Telegraph Company. Read, and to-morrow assigned.

Mr. Torsey, from the committee on education, reported a resolve making an appropriation for the support of schools in Fort Kent, Aroostook County. Read and assigned.

Passed to be engrossed—Bills, to incorporate the Hope Company; to facilitate the detection and to prevent the circulation of counterfeit bank bills.

Legislation inexpedient—on an order that witnesses' fees be increased.

Leave to withdraw—on sundry petitions in relation to homestead law.

Passed finally—Bills, to incorporate the Lewy's Island Bridge Company; additional to an act to establish literary institutes; to change the name of Clinton Academy to Benton Institute. Adj.

HOUSE. Mr. Morton of Baxton, from the committee on manufacturers, reported a bill to incorporate the Spring Gar

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Thursday last. She was fifteen days on the passage, having experienced heavy weather and a tremendous hurricane on the 12th and 13th. Saw hundreds of icebergs on the Banks and a vast pack of field ice which detained her several hours. The news by this arrival is four days later. We make the following synopsis :—

ENGLAND. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to double the Income Tax, and the French Minister to borrow 250,000,000 francs to meet the expenses of the war.

The war preparations are continuing to be made in England. The first division of the fleet for the Baltic was to sail in a day or two.

More difficulties have arisen at Preston with the operatives.

On the 7th inst. Lord Palmerston announced in the House of Commons, that not only Smith O'Brien was to be pardoned, but also his companions, Martin and Dougherty.

FRANCE. The French Government advertises for 100 ships to embark troops and stores at Marseilles for the East.

The loan of two hundred and fifty millions is unanimously authorized.

Napoleon on Sunday, 5th. reviewed some battalions of Chasseurs of Vincennes who are under orders for the East. He was cordially received by the crowd, and, it was observed, seemed in particularly good spirits. The Eastern question has on the whole increased the popularity of the Emperor. The Duke of Saxe Coburg, Prince Albert's brother, had been Napoleon's guest, and was present at the review.

SPAIN. Mr. Soule was reported to be in high favor with the Queen of Spain.

There had been bread riots in Gijon, Asturias. Of the insurrection we learn nothing, excepting that Gen. Cologne, Captain General of Navarre, had himself set out at the head of a force of 3000 in pursuit of the 300 fugitives! As to the fugitives themselves, we learn that 250 had arrived at Urdos, a French village on the frontier of Aragon, where the Prefect retained them awaiting orders from his Government.

AUSTRIA.* From Vienna, March 1st, it was stated that the Austrian Government had sent to the Cabinet of Berlin, the treaty entered into between England and France, as well as the modifications Austria proposes to introduce into it.

PRUSSIA. The two couriers appointed to convey the ultimatum of France and England to St. Petersburg, passed through Berlin, March 3d.

Prussia still refrains from indicating its course in the coming war.

SWEDEN. It was reliably stated that the Russian Government having declared that it cannot accept or recognize the announcement of neutrality on the part of Sweden, the Swedish government has replied that no change can be made; and further, that Sweden is prepared to defend that policy, and has commenced to make defensive preparations accordingly. The Russian Government continues negotiations with Norway, but without prospect of any altered result, as the Governments of Sweden and Norway are quite decided and united. Should Russia persist in refusing to acknowledge the neutrality of the Baltic powers, it is believed they will formally join with France and England.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The position of affairs is quite unchanged. The news consists mostly of the text of the Czar's manifestoes; of the Czar's reply to Napoleon, and of Mons. Drohuyn de L'Huy's new circular to French Agents. All interesting.

No battles had occurred on the Danube except two columns of Russians had attacked each other in the dark, in mistake for Turks, and killed some hundreds before the mistake was discovered. However, continual skirmishes were going on between the Turks and Russians. [See news columns

From Asia we have nothing of importance, neither have we anything of interest from the fleets.

The Greek insurrection had been almost checked, and was no longer formidable.

Russia has prohibited the export of grain from Odessa and the Sea of Azof. The announcement strengthened the English grain market.

Mr Spence, U. S. Minister, had presented his credentials to the Sultan, and made an address assuring him of the sympathy of the people of the United States.

Berlin, 7th. The Prussian Government rejects the suggestion of Russia to forbid the entrance of the fleets of the Western Powers into Prussian ports.

Constantinople, Feb. 25. Persia remains neutral but is fortifying her Turkish frontier.

The Affghans are attacking the kingdom of Candahar. Persia has offered her mediation.

The Khan of Khiva has taken refuge in Bokhara and summoned the neighboring nations to take part in the struggle against Russia.

Danube. The Russians have made their first approaches against Kalafat.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON. *Wednesday Morning.*—The third edition of the Morning Herald announces the arrival of a messenger, who was immediately closeted with the Queen, bringing the announcement that the Russians had carried Kalafat, and massacred all within its walls. The story is not generally believed, though the preceding intelligence had announced that the Russians had opened their first approaches. The story has, however, thrown the public into the most intense excitement.

Admiral Corbyn's division of the British fleet was to sail about the 8th of March for the Baltic

The Austrian Government has published an official document expressing its views on the diff-rences between Russia and Turkey. It regrets that the propositions sent by the Western Powers were of such a nature as to leave hardly a hope for a favorable reply, but admits that their demands were just and in accordance with the interests of Europe. Austria is prepared to meet any dangers which may accrue from a great war in an adjoining country, and from subversive tendencies which may manifest themselves on the frontier of the Empire during the continuance of the war.

The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that new proposals had been received from Nicholas. Russia offers to evacuate the Principalities the moment her draft of preliminaries of peace is signed. The terms of which, however, are not more favorable than the last overtures, which the conference rejected.

A British courier, bearing a summons for the evacuation of the Principalities, is already on his way to St. Petersburg.

It was reported that the Prussian Minister, Manteufell, had offered his resignation.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was to review the fleets on Saturday.

A VESSEL CAPSIZED AND ALL HANDS LOST. Captain Shields, of the barque Louisa Eaton, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Cienfuegos, states that on the 18th inst., when in lat. 42 29, lon. 69 40, while lying to in a heavy N. W. gale, saw a fore and aft schooner, showing American colors, union down, and part of a mainsail set. He went to her assistance, and when within half a mile she capsized and sunk immediately, with all on board. Captain Shields states that he saw a number of persons on board the vessel before she capsized, and supposed her to be either an oysterman or fisherman. This disaster occurred in the gale of last Saturday, which proved so destructive on land.

[Boston Journal, 23d inst.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS FOR WAR SERVICE. The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution adopted in the House of Representatives, has transmitted to that body his opinion, to the effect that it is impracticable to convert our ocean mail steamers into vessels of war, to be relied on for efficient service as regular men-of-war. He thinks, however, in the event of war, they could be made very useful and serviceable as transports for men and troops, and are susceptible of being strengthened and rendered capable of bearing small armaments, such as would enable them to annoy the enemy's commerce, and do good service as privateersmen.

A BATTLE IN THE DARK.

The last arrival from Europe brings the news of a singular battle between two bodies of Russian troops, each body mistaking the other for Turks. We copy the following from our Boston exchanges :—

On the 17th of February, a conflict took place by mistake between two columns of the Russian army. The Turkish positions are extended in an easterly direction as far as the village of Cuipercent, which is about a mile distant from Kalafat. For several days a Turkish corps of about 4000 strong, under the command of Col. Mirolai, had been posted in front of this village, and in the direction of the Russian outposts. On this corps the Russians determined to make an onslaught during the night of the 16th. For this purpose two Russian columns were brought up of from 4000 to 5000 strong, one by the road which leads to Kalafat from the village of Scribiza, and the other from the left side of it from about Roisna.

Prince Milosch's purpose was to advance unexpectedly upon the Turks, to surprise, enclose them and cut them to pieces.

The Russian columns commenced their march at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 4 o'clock reached a position from whence they were only half an hour's march from the Turkish pickets. The second column seems either to have missed the direction by mistaking the road, or to have come up long after its proper time. Be this as it may, the latter column in the obscurity of a foggy night concluded the former one to be a body of hostile Turks, and instantly opened upon them a terrific cannonade, which the others who labored under the same mistake, returned with yet more deadly effect, pressing toward each other it came ere long to a close fire of small arms. This ill-omened combat lasted for an hour and a half, until when day dawned the combatants saw with horror the error they had committed. The loss in killed and wounded in the course of this night's encounter is reckoned by themselves at several hundreds. The Turks were naturally alarmed at every point, and at Weddin, which is but a league and a half distant Omer Pacha, on hearing the cannonade, took all the measures for defence.

The Turkish corps at Cuipercati stood to arms in readiness for action at any moment, but did not advance, as it was at a loss to imagine or comprehend what the Russians were about murdering one another in that style. It was not till between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., that the Russian columns withdrew to their respective positions, carrying their wounded along with them.

SWEDEN. Sweden appears to be actively preparing to maintain her independence and neutrality in the coming crisis between the principal European powers. The Government, on the 15th ult., demanded an extra grant for military preparations, which, together with appropriations already voted and others about to be acted upon in the Diet, will amount to ten millions banco, ($1,000,000.) This sum is nearly equal to four-fifths of the ordinary budget voted in money by the Swedish Diet, and is evidence of the activity and resolution of the Government. It is estimated that one hundred thousand Swedes and Norwegians can be got into the field in six weeks. The dock-yards are spoken of also as scenes of busy preparation. Early in the spring, it is said, six of the ten line-of-battle ships, as many frigates and corvettes, and a large number of gun-boats and brigs will be ready for sea. In the island of Gottland, the most important spot in the Baltic to belligerents, there are ten thousand men under arms, and two additional regiments are under orders for the same place.

BEAR FIGHT AND CAPTURE. On the 8th of March, in Township No. 34, while Mr. Calvin Kingman's lumbering crew, (in the employ of Rufus Dwinel, Esq , of this city,) were quietly attending to their duties, a huge bear emerged from his den, when he was immediately challenged to mortal combat by one of the innumerable family of Smiths, axe in hand. Smith was out matched, the bear biting him very badly in the knee and hand. After some further skirmishing, Smith's comrades came to the rescue, when his bearship betook himself to a tree, and thence was brought to the earth through the potency of powder and lead. He weighed four hundred pounds—was a "gentleman of the old school"—being one of the "bars."

[Bangor Democrat.

ACCIDENT AND PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL. Yesterday afternoon a great excitement arose in the Public School No. 20 Ludlow street near Delancy street, owing to the clothes of Caroline Leonard, a girl of 12 years of age, taking fire. The little girl was one of the pupils of the first floor. Her clothes caught fire in consequence of her going too near the stove—and she before any assistance was rendered her, was burnt in a terrible manner upon the neck, back, arms and chest. With her clothes on fire the unfortunate child ran out into the street shrieking in a most frightful manner. She, when in the street, was quickly caught by the Police and some citizens, who extinguished the flames by enveloping her in an overcoat. She was then taken to a public house and attended by two physicians, after which she was taken to her home. She is so badly burned that little hopes are entertained of her recovery. During the transaction of the catastrophe the greatest excitement and alarm prevailed among the hundreds of children assembled in the building. By the direction of the teachers the doors were thrown wide open, and by the aid of Captain Bradford and a section of his men who were early on the spot, the whole of the children were safely landed in the street. Owing to the intense state of excitement which prevailed amongst the scholars, the school was obliged to be dismissed. At one time it was feured owing to the excitement that a calamity such as was experienced in the Ninth Ward two years ago would have taken place.

[N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, 15th.

QUICK PASSAGE. The London Times, under date of Liverpool, Saturday evening, March 4, announces the arrival of the clipper ship Lightning, Forbes, from Boston, in the extraordinary run of 13 days, she having sailed on the morning of Feb. 19th. It is stated to be the shortest passage ever made, although she was deeply laden with upwards of 2000 tons cargo, mostly breadstuffs, and drew 21 feet of water. She was built by Mr. McKay of this city, for James Baines & Co., of Liverpool, and is said to be the first ship ever built in the United States for an English house. It is a good beginning.

[Boston Advertiser,

WINTER IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION. A correspondent of the Detroit Inquirer, writing from Portage Lake, says that previous to the first of January the winter in that section of the country was much milder than usual. During January, however, there was no reason to complain of want of cold weather and plenty of snow, the latter being on an average of four feet deep. The mean temperature for the whole month was 11 degrees. The coldest day of the month was the 24th, the mean temperature being 18° below zero. The lowest temperature was on the morning of the 28th, when the thermometer stood at 30° below zero. The highest was at noon on the 31st, when the thermometer stood at 40° above zero. In the Lake Superior region the air is remarkably pure and dry, and thus there is none of that shivering feeling so common to a cold, damp atmosphere. The correspondent of the Inquirer says that such is the dryness of the air, that oftentimes a stove in which a good fire is burning will become charged with electricity so that sparks may be drawn from it.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE. On Saturday, as the steamship Keystone State was entering the Delaware bay, a man was was discovered secreted outside of the vessel under the guards. On enquiry he was found to be a fugitive slave, who had hidden himself on board before the vessel sailed on the Wednesday previous, where he had remained in the same position up to the time of his discovery. His situation was such that the water swept over and around him almost constantly. In his pockets was found bread, on which alone he had intended to subsist until he could reach this city. His scanty provisions were saturated with salt water and dissolved to a pulp. The vessel had met with high winds, so that the fugitive must have suffered severely in his confined position. On reaching New Castle, he was lodged in jail at that place to await the order of his owner in Savannah.

[Philadelphia Gazette.

MAINE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the meeting held in Augusta, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d inst.

WEDNESDAY, A. M., March 1, 1854.

The Association was called to order by the Pres., Prof. J. T. Champlin, and Rev. C. E. Bradbury of E. Winthrop led in prayer.

The Secretary's records of previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of A. B. Wiggin.

Voted, to choose a committee of three as a Business Committee, and chose Noah Woods of Gardiner, A. B. Wiggin, Bath, and J. W. Hanson of Gardiner.

On motion of the same,

Voted, to choose a committee of three to nominate officers for the current year, and chose Rev. C. E. Bradbury of E. Winthrop, Prof. K. Brooks of Waterville College, Edwin R. French of So. Chesterville. A. B. WIGGIN, Rec. Sec.

These two committees having gone out on business J. W. Hanson was chosen Rec. Sec. pro tem.

After hearing reports from the above committees the following board of officers was chosen :

Prof. J. T. Champlin, President.

E. P. Weston, Moses Lyford, Rev. S. Allen, Vice Presidents.

H. K. Baker of Hallowell, Cor. Sec.

A. B. Wiggin, Rec. Sec.

J. W. Hanson Treas.

Voted, that the 5th Art. of the constitution be referred to the Ex. Committee, to enquire into the expediency of changing the time and place of meeting.

Voted, that the county committees of last year, serve this year, with the addition of Roger S. Howard of Bangor for Penobscot county.

Voted, to adjourn to meet again this evening at seven o'clock. J. W. HANSON, Rec Sec. pro tem.

EVENING SESSION. On the recommendation of the Ex. Committee to whom the subject has been referred.

Voted, that Art. V. of the constitution be so amended as to read :

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall appoint; of which meeting general notice shall be seasonably given.

Voted, to appoint a Committee on Accounts; and chose Moses Lyford, S. Souther and J. W. Hanson.

The association then listened to an interesting and instructive lecture from Prof. Brooks : subject,—"The Education of the Whole People."

After the lecture, a discussion arose upon the question of appointing a committee to confer with the Legislature. Most of the Speakers were in favor of establishing a Board of Education in some form; also, Teachers' Institutes, and, at least, one normal school : and no one of the speakers took ground against any of these.

Voted, to adjourn.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1854.

On motion of Mr. Lyford, S. E. Dike was chosen Recording Secretary pro tem.

The following resolution were introduced by Mr. Lyford, and adopted by the association.

1. *Resolved*, That the people of this State desire, the interests of popular education demand, and the friends of education confidently expect, at the hands of the present Legislature, some provision for a more perfect system of supervision for our public schools, and for a more thorough preparation of teachers for those schools.

2. *Resolved*, That this desire, this demand, this expectation, can be met by nothing short of the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Schools, or a board of Education, and a secretary of this Board, for the holding of Institutes in the several Counties of the State; and also the establishing and maintenance of at least one Normal School.

Voted, that Messrs. J. T. Champlin, Moses Lyford and J. W. Hanson be a committee to present these resolutions to the Legislature, through their Committee on Education.

The above resolutions were discussed with spirit, and passed with almost entire unanimity.

On motion of Mr. Dike,

Voted, that the thanks of this Association be presented to Prof. Brooks, for his able and instructing lecture.

On motion of Mr. Dike,

Voted, that the Recording Secretary be requested to furnish an abstract of the doings of the Association to several of the leading papers of the State. S. F. DIKE, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

The above is "an abstract of the doings of the association," which the papers of the State will please publish. A. B. WIGGIN, Rec. Sec.

A DISASTROUS FLOOD. The Western papers contain accounts of a great freshet on the Licking river, in Kentucky, a few days since. On the morning of the 16th inst. the rain began to fall, and for thirty-six hours came down in torrents, raising the river to an unprecedented height. The farms and villages along the banks were for the most part submerged, and immense quantities of fencing, lumber and produce were swept away. At some points the river was eight feet higher than was ever known. At Claysville the buildings in the street fronting the river were surrounded by water to a depth of from three to five feet. The suspension bridge over the Main Licking, at Falmouth, was so badly injured as to be rendered useless. On the South Licking there was scarcely a farmer who could count his loss at less than from five hundred to one thousand dollars. It is estimated that the entire loss in the valley cannot fall short of one million dollars.

RECENT DISASTERS. The Cincinnati Commercial remarks as follows :

"The list of disasters for the present year is frightful. People are being killed by scores, by fifties, and by hundreds, on the land and on the sea, and along our rivers; they perish by the explosion of powder and steam, by floods, fires, and tempests. Following each other fast have been the following calamities, all within a few weeks: The shipwreck of the San Francisco, the fireworks explosion at Ravenswood, L. I., the boiler explosion at Hartford, numerous shipwrecks about our coasts, the explosion of the Kate Kearney, at St. Louis, the burning of steamers at New Orleans and on various southern rivers, the Theatre accident at New Orleans, a number of railroad calamities which happened not to be specially fatal to human life, the sinking of a launch on Lake Nicaragua, the burning of the Caroline, on White River, the sinking of the J. L. Avery, on the Lower Mississippi, the explosion of the Reindeer, at Cannelton. These catastrophes involve the loss of about one thousand lives!"

THE GALE ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. We continue to receive accounts from Western New York and the neighborhood of the Lakes, of the terrific character of the gale which visited that section of the country, and extended to this vicinity last week. The Albany, Troy, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Oswego, and other papers abound in details of injury to houses, manufactories, churches, warehouses, piers, railroad depots, &c., &c., occasioned by the terrible gale, the like of which has not been experienced in that vicinity for half a century. The damage done to a single iron manufactory in West Troy, is set down at over $12,000, not including the loss to 100 workmen occasioned by the necessary suspension of business. Very few marine disasters on the lakes are yet reported, and it is hoped from the earliness of the season, but few vessels were exposed on the lakes are yet reported, and it is hoped, from the earliness of the season, but few vessels were exposed on the lakes. An English steamer from Toronto had a narrow escape.

[Boston Traveller.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. The result of the labors of the investigating committee of this "House of Glass" has been arrived at, and exhibits a sorry statement of the affairs of that ill fated concern. Like most reports of the kind, it is literally a *post mortem* examination. It appears in substance that the indebtedness of the Association is about $170,000. The loss on the Exhibition is estimated, from the 1st of January last to the 9th of March inst., at a little over $19,000, or about $334 per day. It appears, therefore, that the Company has sunk—

Its whole capital,	$489,000
All its receipts, about	330,000
And is in debt	170,000
Total,	$989,000

At one period the shares were sold in the New York market at $175 cash, but the present price is only $35 for $100 paid. [Boston Courier.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$8 00 @ 11 00	Round Hogs	$8 00 @ 9 25
Corn Meal,	1 00 @ 0 00	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @ 12
Rye Meal,	1 12 @ 1 25	Mutton,	5 @ 6
Wheat,	1 50 @ 1 75	Turkey,	11 @ 13
Rye,	1 05 @ 1 15	Chickens,	11 @ 12
Corn,	95 @ 1 00	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	1 50 @ 1 83	Clover Seed,	13 @ 18
Oats,	45 @ 50	Herd's Grass,	3 25 @ 4 00
Potatoes,	50 @ 75	Red Top,	1 50 @ 1 75
Dried Apples,	7 @ 9	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 05
Cooking Apples,	40 @ 60	Hay,	17 00 @ 18 00
Winter do.	1 00 @ 1 25	Lime,	95 @ 1 25
Butter,	18 @ 20	Fleece Wool,	37 @ 42
Cheese,	11 @ 12	Pulled do.	35 @ 45
Eggs,	12 @ 14	Sheepskins,	90 @ 1 00
Lard,	13 @ 14	Hides,	5 @ 6

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 23.

At Market, 850 Beef Cattle, 2215 Sheep, and 2750 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 25 @ $8 75; first quality $7 75 @ $8 25; second $7 25 @ $7 75; third $6 50.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $88 to $170.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $25 to $48.

SHEEP.—Sales from $3 00 to $7 25.

SWINE.—At retail, from 6 to 7c.

BOSTON MARKET, March 24.

FLOUR.—Sales of Ohio and Michigan fancy brands $8 25 common brands, $7 75; fancy Genesee, $9 00; extra, $9 50.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $84, and White at $81. Oats, 56 @ 57c. Rye, in lots, $1 12.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $21 @ $22 ₱ ton, cash.

Price Reduced to 25 Cents!

DR. CHARLES HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Worms in Children. Certificates have been given by Rev. Chauncey Baker, Rev. Silas Ilsley, Hon. Hall Burgin, Hon. Thomas B. Leighton, Rev. Mr. Sanborn, Rev. Father Taylor, and many others. For sale by Dillingham, Cofren, Black, Kinsman & Co., in Augusta, and by all the Apothecaries in Maine.

Use DEVINES' PITCH LOZENGES for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat; and any affection of the Lungs. 45

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

A cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Humors.

Persons who have been taking the Cod Liver Oil, will be pleased to learn that DR. WILBOR has succeeded (from direction of several professional gentlemen) in combining the pure Oil with Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung Complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation.

Manufactured by ALEX'R B. WILBOR, Chemist, 156 Court street, Boston.

For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, G. Durgin & Co., Oxnard & Co., S. Thurston, C. Becket; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller, and by Druggists generally. 1y46

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

The great Northern Remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

It loosens the Cough, increases the expectoration, or spitting, promotes the insensible perspiration, improves the digestion, strengthens the stomach, stimulates the diuretic organs, and thus by the Skin, the Kidneys, and the Bowels, cleanses the Blood, renovates the system, eradicates disease, and restores the patient to Health.

It never produces costiveness, but unlike all other similar medicines, it is a *remedy for that evil*, and will in a few weeks, (the patient having proper regard to diet,) entirely relieve and cure the most obstinate cases of that difficulty.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent for Maine, and by Druggists and Special Agents everywhere. 3w13

Hymeneal.

Til Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad :—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city city, March 27th, by L. M. Morrill, Esq., HENRY JOHNSON, Esq., of Farmington, to Mrs. MILLIA SANFORD of Kennebec.

In this city, March 18th, by Rev. H. B. Abbot, Mr. ANDREW BOLTON to Miss NANCY ROBINSON.

In this city, March 20th, by Rev. H. B. Abbot, Mr. SAM'L E. GRSEN of Vassalboro', to Miss ELIZABETH B. PICKERING.

In Winthrop, by Rev. Mr. Sawyer, Mr. WM. HARDING of Braintree, Mass., to Miss LEONORA LUDDEN of Turner. [A goodly slice of the wedding loaf was received; and though we are sorry to have the Maine girls leave us, we wish the happy couple all sorts of prosperity and happiness, and hope, in due time, they will return a four fold delegation, to strengthen and enliven the Pine Tree State.]

In Hallowell, March 23d, Mr. LLEWELLYN STURGIS of this city, to Miss CARRIE H. SOUTHER.

In Troy, March 21st, by Elder G. M. Godfrey, Mr. WM. FURGERSON of Unity, to Miss JOSEPHINE RODGE.

In Chelsea, Mass., Mr. ALLEN P. WINSLOW of Freedom, Me., to Miss L. A. HUCKEY.

In Sandwich, Mass., Mr. THOS. C. SWIFT to Miss MARY D. ELLIS of Waterville, Me.

In Farmington, Mr. MOSES B. BAILEY to Miss MARY E. CUNNINGHAM, both of Strong.

In Cambridgeport, Mass., Mr. LUTHER S. WHITTIER of Boston, to Miss MARTHA D. LUCE of Farmington.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, March 23d, ELEANOR C. CROSS, son of John and Elizabeth Cross, aged 5.

In Chesterville, March 17th, Mr. NATHAN H. MAYHEW, son of the late Reban Mayhew, aged 23.

In Farmington, March 26th, HENRY RUSS, aged 63.

In Lincoln, MARY JANE WARREN, daughter of James and Olive Warren, aged 1 years 11 months 24 days.

In Mt. Vernon, Feb. 24th, JUDITH HANNA, wife of Thos. B. Hanna, aged 49.

In Gardiner, THOMAS DECKER, aged 84.

In Richmond, J. J. HATHORN, Esq., aged 34.

In Paris, POLLY ROYAL, aged 76.

At Port Vincent, N. Y., EVALYN FLETCHER, aged 4 years 6 months, twin daughter of Calvin Fletcher, formerly of Madison, Me.

In Waterville, ELIZABETH CLARK, aged 81.

Mechanics' Fair in Portland, Maine, SEPTEMBER, 1854.

THE MAINE CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION will hold a Fair and Exhibition for Premiums, in Portland, Maine, commencing on the *19th day of September next*, and invite contributions from every industrial profession. Choice specimens of ingenuity and skill—unique and valuable productions, natural and artificial—the delicate and beautiful handiwork of females—labor-saving machines, implements of husbandry, new models of machinery, and, indeed, articles from every department of manufactures, which it would be impracticable to particularize in this advertisement.

Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to owners or manufacturers of articles deemed worthy of that distinction.

Steam Power will be provided, to show any model or machinery in operation to the best advantage.

Further information is communicated in the Circular issued by the Association, which may be obtained at this office, or by addressing J. R. MULLIKEN, Cor. Secretary.

March 8, 1854. eop6m14

SACO NURSERIES.

THE undersigned invites the attention of the Horticultural Public to the extensive and superior stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. &c., at the Saco Nurseries, which embraces all desirable varieties for this climate, including the latest novelties of high promise, as Buerre Clairgeau Pear, Lucy Apple, Concord Grape, Northumberland Fillbasket Raspberry, Linnæus Rhubarb, and many others, all of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be had in New England.

Priced descriptive Catalogues sent gratis on post-paid application. S. L. GOODALE.

Saco, March 28th, 1854. 3w14

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated in MONMOUTH, containing about 120 acres of land, with excellent wood land, tillage, pastures, and a small orchard. There is a two-story house and two barns, woodshed, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to CHAS. T. FOX, near the premises.

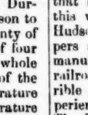
Monmouth, March 28, 1854. 4w14

ONE DOLLAR INVESTED BRINGS TWO.

Five Hundred Men Wanted with a Capital of from $25 to $100.

TO travel in every State, County, Town and Village in the United States and British Provinces, in a light, easy and respectable business. Smart, energetic and active men are warranted to make from one to ten dollars per day. Those now engaged in the business are much pleased with their chance. Those engaging are sure of a return, every thirty days, of all money invested. For further particulars inquire, personally, of J. BRIGGS, Brunswick, Me., March 23, 1854. 14tf near the Depot.

SHEEP FOR SALE.



THE subscriber has for sale 25 or 30 young Sheep, which will shear from 4 to 6 lbs. of wool per head. They are all Bucks, therefore it will give farmers a chance to change their breeds. They will be sold for $4 per head. Any one wishing to purchase can address by letter, JAMES DUNPHY,

March 18th, 1854. 14 Weld, Me.

PAGE'S SYRUP, for females enciente, for sale by 14 EBEN FULLER.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS—Genuine French, viz: Jockey Club, Musk, Millefleur, Hediosmia, Sweet Briar, Ten Rose, West End, Patchouly, New Mown Hay, Jenny Lind, Boquet de Caroline and Heliotrope, just received and for sale by 14 EBEN FULLER.

OIL CLOTH CARPETING, constantly on hand and for sale low, by S. S. BROOKS.

March 25, 1854. 14

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK AT THIS!

I OFFER for sale a RECEIPT for the manufacture of a superior WHITE WASHING SOAP, which can be made in thirty minutes, without the use of either potash, ashes, or grease of any description. The ingredients for making one barrel cost less than half the usual way of making soap. Single receipts have been sold for fifty dollars the past year. Address JAMES G. MARSHALL, Monroe, Maine, and enclose one dollar, and the receipt will be forwarded by mail. *3w14

TRUNK LOST.

A TRUNK, belonging to the subscriber, was left at the FRANKLIN HOUSE in this city, to be taken by the Belfast Stage, (upper route,) directed to be left at GEN. AYERS', Montville. It was taken from the Franklin House, but has never been delivered there. It was a large, square Trunk, covered with red leather, and secured with iron straps, and had a label of name and direction on one end. If any Stage Agent has taken it, he is requested to leave it as directed above. Any information in regard to it, sent to the subscriber at East Knox, will be thankfully received, and the person suitably rewarded.

March 28, 1854. *3w14 FRANCIS S. SPROUL, JR.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE MARY has left my bed and board. I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JONATHAN WIGHT.

Monmouth, March 28, 1854. *3w14

TO FRUIT GROWERS.

THE subscriber cultivates at the SACO NURSERIES, and has for sale at his residence, North street, Saco, (near the R. R. Station,) the choicest varieties of

Pear, Apple, Plum, Cherry and other Fruit Trees. Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Rhubarb, etc. etc. etc.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

Special attention given to the cultivation of the Pear and Rose.

Twelve thousand Pear Trees on Quince, of finest sorts, admirably adapted to this climate, and come speedily into bearing.

Climbing, Moss, Perpetual and other Roses in great profusion, and all at moderate prices.

The remarkable success which has usually attended Trees and Plants from these Nurseries has induced enlarged operations, and the stock now offered is as healthy and well grown as of any previous year.

☞ A descriptive and priced Catalogue will be sent gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Early orders solicited. Carriage of packages exceeding five dollars in value, paid to Portland.

Address 6w14 S. L. GOODALE, Saco, Me.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

I AM DIRECT FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

China, Glass, and all Kinds of Fancy Articles Restored.

Briggs' Green Mountain Vegetable Cement,

For joining Broken China, Glass, Earthen Ware, Metals, Wood, Cabinet Work, as well as Pearl, Ivory, Bone, Shell, Horn, Marble, Alabaster, &c.

THIS CEMENT, which has been proved to be of great strength, will be found particularly useful in every family; the simple manner of its application is alone a recommendation. The adhesive property which it contains is so wonderful, that many things will rather break in a fresh place, than where they have been mended with it. The variety of purposes for which it may be used are so numerous that it would be difficult to recite them. Its success in mending Glass, China, &c., is extraordinary, no ordinary degree of heat affecting it, and as the joints are scarcely perceptible, articles of this kind may be made useful for years, which otherwise would have been cast away.

Directions for Use.

Let the edge of the pieces to be joined, be entirely free from grease; take the cork from the bottle, then place the bottle in hot water until the Cement becomes fluid, then by means of a small stick or silver apply the Cement to the parts previously warmed, then press them gently together for a minute, and especially let the article remain undisturbed for a day, in a warm place. If necessary, the pieces may be retained in their position with a piece of thread or small wire. When not in use keep the bottle closely corked.

JOSIAH BRIGGS, Inventor and Manufacturer,

14tf Brunswick, Me., near the Depot.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have relinquished to my son, GEO. GRANVILLE BURNS, the remainder of his minority, to transact business for himself. I shall therefore claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. ASA BURNS.

Witness—W. S. GILMAN.

Augusta, March 28, 1854. *3w14

VASSALBORO' NURSERY.

THE subscribers offer for sale at their Nurseries a good assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince and Currant Fruit Trees; also scions of the most approved kinds.

Victoria, Red Grape, and White Dutch Currants, Gooseberries, among which are the celebrated Houghton Seedling, Grape Vines, &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, comprising Horse Chestnut, Red or Slippery Elm, European or Mountain Ash, Weeping Willow, Golden Willow, Osier Willow, European Sycamore, Linden, Red and Yellow Crab Apple, Hedge Plants, &c.

Shrubs, Roses, Climbers, Peonies, Dahlias, &c.

Our Pear Trees comprise a good variety of Dwarfs on the Angers Quince, which is hardy, and soon come into bearing. All orders promptly attended to, and when the selection is left to us, will endeavor to give satisfaction. Trees carefully packed and put on board the River Boats when desired, free of charge except packing.

Address 14 D. & S. N. TABER, Vassalboro'.

KENNEBEC SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1854.

LUTHER COBB, Administrator on the Estate of NATHAN F. COBB, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1854, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of BENJAMIN RIDLEY, late of Wayne, in said county, deceased, having been presented by HAMILTON J. RIDLEY and HALLET RIDLEY, the Executors therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 4th Monday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*

True copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 14

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and representation of LUTHER COBB, Administrator on the Estate of NATHAN F. COBB, late of Winthrop, in the Co. of Kennebec, deceased, testate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate, by

The Muse.

From the Athenæum.

FATHER CHANGE.

BY ALLEN PARK PATON.

There passed down the Lane of Life—
  Lane irregular and narrow,—
An Ancient Fellow, eagle-beaked,
  Trundling such a barrow!
Heaped and heaped, and over-heaped,
  Never was a load so motley,
Thus he kept exclaiming still,
  Heaped however hotly—
"Deaths and weddings! deaths and weddings!
  Useless old things ta'en for new!
Something here for everybody!
  Passing through!"

"Be in time, now! be in time!
  Here you have all sorts of things!
School-bags, business, gains and losses;
  Dolls, and marriage-rings;
Bride-cakes, coffins; cradles, crutches;
  Gayety and sadness;
Health and riches, want and weakness,
  Reason—aye and madness.
Rags and velvets! crusts and banquets!
  Hobby-horses not a few!
Now's your time for making bargains,
  Passing through!"

Sometimes slowly, sometimes quickly,
  Ever surely he progressed;
Never for a single moment,
  In a state of rest.
Glancing upward, glancing downward,
  Backward, forward, round and round.
Now he howled and now he chuckled.
  Smiled, by turns, and frowned.
"Deaths and weddings! deaths and weddings!
  Useless old things ta'en for new!
Something here for everybody!
  Passing through!"

Out they came, the silly people;
  Out, by window and by doors;
O'er the roofs, up from the cellars,
  Scores succeeding scores.
Open-mouthed and open-handed,
  Eager all for something strange.
Pushing, sidling; bold and timid;
  To old Father Change.
"Deaths and weddings! shrouds and chaplets!
  Lots of notions, false and true;
Fame!"—he bawled this to the garrets—
  "Passing through!"

Children, bringing hoops and marbles,
  Careless words and merry looks,
Held them up, receiving for them
  Knitted brows and books.
Youths, to purchase learning's honors,
  Brought a load of midnight hours,
Ruddy cheeks, and social pleasures,
  Open air, and flowers.
"Education! application!
  Thaughts above the common crew!
Hollow chests and heavy foreheads!
  Passing through!"

Maidens brought familiar features,
  Old affections, tried and strong,
Lightest bosoms, gay companions,
  Merry Dance and Song,
For a heart and hand untested,
  For a very world of cares,
New relations, new pursuits, and
  Most experienced airs!
"Bridal dresses! splashed postilions!
  Caps and keys—and curses too;
Be, like others, wives and mothers,
  Passing through!"

Gazing on the silver clouds,
  Solemnly at times, there came
Light-eyed, open-bosomed youths,
  Who sought a Poet's Name.
"Here are pearls of thought," they said,
  Gathered by the lonely way
Which the great of earth have trodden,—
  We would be as they."
"Amber dreams, and murky wakings!
  Laurel!—only after Yew!
Quickened sense for joy and sorrow!
  Passing through!"

And even so,—Heaven bless their wisdom!
  All, whate'er they were before,
Would be something else;—whatever
  Had, would still have more.
Babes and dotards, clowns and monarchs,—
  Out they come for something strange,
Fearing, hoping, straight and groping,
  To old Father Change!
"Deaths and weddings! deaths and weddings!
  Useless old things ta'en for new!
Something here for everybody!
  Passing through!"

At an open attic casement,
  A Philosopher who heard
All the bustle, smiled profoundly
  As he stroked his head.
"Crowding out about him," quoth he,
  "'Twill be long e'er I go there."—
As he spoke he heard a Stop
  And voice upon his stair.—
"Deaths and weddings! deaths and weddings!
  Useless old things ta'en for new!
Something here for everybody!
  Passing through."

The Story-Teller.

From London Leisure Hours.

THE TWO JOURNEYS.

"We shall have a moist night of it, sir," said the coachman of the Emerald to a young man who shared the coach box with him; "will you be kind enough to hold the reins while I slip on my coat? And a stormy night, too," he added, when that operation was performed. "*There* was a flash! We shall soon be in the thick of it."

"With all my heart," said Arthur Sutherland; "I don't mind a little damp. But cannot you give the poor woman a place inside! There are no inside passengers, I think."

The words were kindly spoken, and the "poor woman" looked thanks to the young man, who, for his part, seemed rather to enjoy the pelting rain, which succeeding a hot July day, was laying the dust of the broad turnpike road, and stirring up a refreshing scent from the meadows and hedges which lined it.

Our story is of the by-gone days, when railroads as traveling roads, were only beginning to be talked of, and were the standing jokes of travelers, reviewers, and theoretical philosophers.

"Beautiful! grand!" exclaimed the young man, suddenly, before the driver had time to reply to his questions, as a vivid flash of forked lightning, followed by a loud peal of thunder, caused the high-bred horses to plunge in their traces, and proved the coachman's anticipations to be correct and in a course of speedy fulfilmint. The same flash and peal which startled the horses and excited the admiration of the young traveler, drew from the poor woman just behind him a faint cry of alarm; and on turning his head, Arthur saw that she was pale and trembling, and that the infant she carried was convulsively clasped to her bosom. He saw, too, that the slight summer cloak she wore, and the additional shawl which she had drawn over her bonnet and spread around her babe, were an insufficient protection from the rain, which was now coming down in right earnest.

"Surely, you will let her get inside," he said compassionately; "poor thing! she and her child will be wet through in another five minutes."

"We shall change horses directly," replied the coachman, "and then I will see what I can do; but our governors are very particular. If they should know of my doing such a thing, I should get a dressing. But on such a night as this is like to be—"

The coach drew up to the inn door, even as the coachman was speaking; and while the four panting, steaming horses were exchanged for a team fresh from the stable, the young woman and her infant were, much to their comfort, transferred from the outside to the inside of the coach. The storm increased in its fury as the evening drew on. The lightning was fearfully brilliant and almost incessant, the thunder was terrific, and the rain poured down in torrents. The three or four outer passengers, wrapping themselves up in comfortable water-proof coats and cloaks, and pulling their hats over their eyes, silently wondered when it would be over, only now and then expressing a fear, which seemed not without foundation, that the horses would not stand it much longer, and that the off leader, especially, would bolt "before one could say Jack Robinson."

But there was no such catastrophe; and another stage was accomplished. The thunderstorm had partially abated; but the rain still poured down heavily, as the coachman threw "the ribbons" to the horsekeeper, and a waiter from the inn ventured out upon the now muddy road to announce that the coach would remain there half an hour, and that a supper was on the table, if the passengers would please to alight.

Glad to change his position, and not unmindful of the demands of a youthful and sharp appetite, Arthur Sutherland had accepted the invitation, and was entering the supper-room, when a loud and angry altercation at the inn door arrested his attention and his steps.

"Is she an inside passenger, I ask! that's all I want to know!" the voice was domineering and fierce.

"No, sir, she is not"—this was the coachman; "but she has got an infant, and is going all the way to Birmingham, and isn't over and above well clothed for the journey, night traveling and all; and as there wasn't any one inside, and the storm came on, I thought there wasn't any harm—"

The coachman was interrupted in his apology and explanation by a coarse oath, and a declaration that if he didn't mind what he was about, the Emerald should soon have another driver, with an insinuation that there was some understanding between him and the woman about an extra fee, but that he (the angry speaker) would be one too many for him (the accommodating coachman) this time.

"There isn't anything of the sort," replied the coachman bluntly, "and here's a gentleman," pointing to Arthur, who had come forward a few steps, "that can tell you so. He knows when and why I put the woman inside."

The young gentleman, thus appealed to, briefly explained that at his earnest solicitation the poor woman was accommodated with an inside place when the storm came on. "She would have been drenched to the skin by this time," he added, "if she had retained her former seat on the top of the coach."

"That doesn't signify," retorted the other, who was evidently one of the coach proprietors, upon whom the Emerald had lighted somewhat unexpectedly, and upon whose overbearing and defiant address the outward costume of a gentleman sat misfittingly, while his temper was evidently roughened by the light load of the Emerald that night; "it doesn't signify; if the woman goes inside, she must pay inside fare, that's all:" and returning to the coach door, he in a few words placed the alternative before the traveler.

Without any further reply than that she was unable to accede to the demand, the young mother was about to step out into the soaking rain, when the youth—for Arthur Sutherland could by no means have lawfully claimed to be considered a man—gently interfered.

"You surely do not mean to turn the poor woman and her baby out in the rain sir? It may cause her death to be exposed to it the whole night. I dare say she is not used to traveling; and she has nothing to wrap round her but a thin shawl."

"I can't help that," said the proprietor, sharply; for he seemed to think the interference of the young traveler a piece of gratuitous impertinence to be resented; "the young woman should have taken care of herself."

"I did not think of its being such a night when the coach started," the woman said, in a soft, gentle voice; "and if I had known it, I had nothing warmer to put on; but I dare say I shall do very well," she added resignedly; "at least, if it wasn't for the poor baby."

And, wrapping this object of her solicitude as warmly as she could in her shawl, she was stepping from the coach, when the young man again interfered.

"It is a great shame," he said, indignantly; "and I shouldn't have expected—"

"I should like to know what business you have to interfere, sir," said the proprietor, hotly; "you had better pay the inside fare for her yourself, if you think so much about it."

"Very well, I *will* then," returned the young man; "please to keep your seat my good woman, and I'll make it all right."

"I couldn't think of it, sir," she said; but before she could frame a remonstrance, in suitable words, the proprietor and her young champion had both disappeared; and while she was hesitating what to do next, the coachman came forward and informed her that she was to keep her place the rest of the way. This settled the matter.

"Come, Mr. Sutherland," shouted a voice from the supper-room; "you are going to help us, aren't you? Here's some good stowage; but you must make haste about it; nothing like time present; it will soon be 'Time's up, gentlemen.'"

"Thank you," replied Arthur; "but I am not going to take supper this evening."

The extra fare had dipped deeply into a purse not very well lined. If the "poor woman" had known the penance to which her young champion doomed himself as the price of his generosity, and how, in the drenching rain, which lasted all the remainder of the journey, he was fain to content himself with munching and mumbling a dry biscuit, just to amuse his internal economy with the hope of something better to follow, she would not, I think, have passed the night so comfortably as, in her ignorance, she did. But however this might be, in due time, or within an hour of it, the Emerald drove up to the office of the "Hen and Chickens," where, in the early morning, a pleasant looking, manly mechanic was, among others, waiting the arrival. A gleam of satisfaction passed over his countenance as he scrutinized the roof of the coach.

"I am glad she didn't come through such a night as this has been," he said to a fellow workman by his side. "She is delicate and timid, and wasn't well provided with cloakings either; and the poor baby—"

"Here, Alex—" the voice of his wife from the open coach window stopped short the young man's colloquy, and he hastened to open the door.

"Bless you, Edith, you here! I thought you wouldn't have come in such weather, and I didn't think to look for you inside, any how."

"O, I wanted to get home so badly," said the young traveler, putting her infant into its father's arms, whereupon it began to kick and crow like a "good un," as he said afterwards; "and beside," she added, "it didn't seem like rain when we left London, or perhaps I might not have come."

"Well, I am glad you were able to get an inside place."

"I shouldn't though," said Edith, "if it hadn't been for a young gentleman—;" and she looked round to thank her friend afresh, just in time to see him turn the corner of New-st. "There! I am vexed," she said, and on her way home, like a dutiful wife, she gave her husband a true and full account of her incidents of travel, from the Bull and Mouth in London to the office in Birmingham.

A few weeks afterwards, one Sunday morning, as Arthur Sutherland and his sister were walking toward church, he passed a respectable looking couple, in one of whom he recognized the "poor woman," his traveling companion. It was plain that he, too, was remembered, for in another minute the man had turned and was at Arthur's elbow.

"Excuse my freedom," he said, "but I wish to thank you for your kindness to Edith—my wife, I mean—that terrible night she came down from London."

"Don't speak a word about it," replied the youth; "I am glad that I was able to give a little assistance; but it isn't worth mentioning. I hope your wife didn't get any harm, for she had some of the storm as it was."

"Not the least in the world, sir; but she might have got a good deal if she had come all the way outside of the coach. She had been to London to see her friends, and hadn't more than enough left to pay her fare down. I think you was money out of pocket, sir," the man added, after a little hesitation; "and if you wouldn't be offended at my offering to pay back again—"

"Not a word about it, my good fellow. I couldn't think of it—"

"Then, sir, I must thank you for it, and hope to be able to return the kindness some other way," and the man rejoined his wife.

"That's young Sutherland," he said. His father's a regular screw, they say; but this one has a good name, as far as he can do anything. If the old gentleman had been on the coach that night instead of the young one, you might have been wet through fifty times before he would have said a word for you, Edith."

"What new friend have you picked up now, Arthur!" asked his sister when the short conference was ended, "and what is that about the coach! I guess now why you had to borrow of me the day after your journey, to make up your book, as you said!"

"Well, never mind now, Jessy; I'll tell you all about it another day," said Arthur.

* * * * *

Years passed away, and Arthur Sutherland, now a man in his own right, was again a traveler from London to Birmingham, but by a different mode of conveyance. It was on a dark afternoon in winter that he entered a second class carriage at Euston-square, and wrapping around him a railway blanket, and exchanging his hat for a fur cap which he took from his pocket, he leaned back in a comfortable corner, and, half closing his eyes, waited patiently the signal for starting.

Arthur was in that kind of dreamy mood in which little note is taken of surrounding objects. He had that same day landed in England, after a long and stormy voyage, and an absence from home of two or three years. Physically he was well inclined to sleep through the five hours of monotonous dullness which were, for that time at any rate, to wind up his journeying experiences; but mentally he was never more wakeful. It might be sufficient to account for this that images of home rose up before him, one after another, as he drew near to it, and mingled rather distractingly with the reminiscences of travels in another hemisphere, and his calculations of profit and loss which might accrue from it; for his had been a commercial enterprise. But there were other thoughts and images, which jostled all the rest into a corner, and then combined with them to tantalize his body with the vain hope of needed and refreshing oblivion in sleep. A partnership in his father's business was an immediate prospect, a home of his own, and a wife. Such a wife, too, as his would be! and so long had he waited, and so hard had he striven to overcome one obstacle after another which had arisen to postpone the union, if not absolutely to forbid it, but which had been overcome at last! No wonder that Arthur Sutherland was in a dreamy mood, yet sleepless.

So dreamy indeed was he that he had scarcely noticed before the train started, two other travelers, who were sharing with him the compartment he had entered; and when he did perceive that he was not alone, the dim light from the oil lamp in the carriage roof told him little more than that the person opposite to him was a man of respectable exterior and middle age, and that by his side was a stout something in a bear-skin coat, with breath not free from a strong suspicion of ardent spirits, which made close contact anything but pleasant, and moreover with a voice rough, grating and loud. Our friend had traveled too far and long to be very fastidious; but, nevertheless, coming to a speedy conclusion that it would be more agreeable to himself to indulge in his own particular reveries than to hold communion with his fellow travelers, he settled himself more firmly in his corner, and started off his imagination afresh into the cloud land of the happy future.

Miles and miles the train sped along the iron road, and many stations were passed. Meanwhile the dreamy traveler became gradually aware that a conversation, apparently of some interest to his companions, was passing between them, and, as his ears were not altogether closed against earthly sounds, he caught up insensibly some scraps of intelligence relating to events which, though commonplace enough at that particular time, had to him a tone of novelty. He heard, for instance, of princely fortunes which had been run up in an inconceivably short space of time in the railway share market; of the mad excitement which had attended the blowing up of the big bubble; of the tricks and schemes of knowing ones in buying in and selling out, in starting illusory schemes and making profitable merchandise of human folly; of the bursting of the bubble at last, and the ruin of hundreds, who, in making haste to be rich, had lost the substance for the shadow, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows; and of the distrust which recent disclosures had spread through every commercial circle.

"I don't like it—I never did like this sort of wholesale gambling," said the gentleman in the opposite corner; "and they are scarcely to be pitied who have got their fingers well bitten by putting them into the trap. Their families, to be sure, will have to suffer—that's the worst of it."

"Ah, well, Mr. Smith," retorted the man with the loud voice and bear-skin coat, who sat by Arthur's side, "I can't say but what there has been a good deal of knavery at the bottom of it all; but if people will be cheated, let 'em, I say. But I shouldn't have thought of hearing you run down railroads, however."

"I don't run down railroads," said the gentleman, in a quiet tone; "and I can only say that I am thankful I have had so much to do with their practical working, as you know, as to leave me neither time nor inclination to play at pitch and toss upon them."

"I say," said the wearer of the bear-skin coat, in a confidential tone, nudging Arthur's side to attract his attention, when the train was stopping at a station at which their fellow traveler had for a minute or two alighted; "I say, do you know that gent?"

"No, sir," replied Arthur.

"Ah!" resumed bear-skin, drawing a long breath, "a lucky fellow, that. Why, you must have heard of Smith—Alexander Smith—the great railway man?"

"No, I haven't," said Arthur; "I have been abroad a good while, and have not been a day in England."

"That accounts for it. You will hear about him, then. Well, that's he. Ten or a dozen years ago he was nothing but a Birmingham mechanic; but some lucky hit he made about railroads gave him a lift, and now they say he's worth no end of money. You should just go and look at his factory—that's all."

"O!" said Arthur Sutherland; and at the same moment Mr. Alexander Smith re-entered the carriage.

"After all, Mr. Smith," said the bear-skinned traveler, "there is some excitement, though, in this gambling, as you call it. There was some fun in it while it lasted, at any rate. And if some lost, others won, and so 'tis about square."

"How many losers to one to one winner, sir!" replied Mr. Smith, rather sharply; "no, sir, it isn't square, nor anything like it; and so it will turn out in the long run. Look at the bankrupt list in every gazette, and say what you think of that, sir."

"Ah!" responded the other, "things are out of square there, at all events. By the way, another of the nobs is gone, I see—What's his name? in ——— street, I mean."

"Yes, sir, I am sorry for it. Fifty thousand pounds, they say, and not five shillings in the pound, nor anything like it; and all gone in this mad, wild-goose chase after railway scrip. And yet it was done so secretly, and the party had such a reputation for wealth and shrewdness too, that a week ago it was looked upon as one of the firmest houses in Birmingham."

There was something in the tone the conversation had taken that arrested the young traveler's attention. The street mentioned was that in which his father's business was carried on; and he felt some curiosity to know which of his neighbors was spoken of as Mr. What's-his-name. Meanwhile the conversation went on.

"Perhaps you have got let in there, Mr. Smith?"

"No, sir, not a penny," was the answer.

"O, I fancied you might," said the bear-skin; "you said you were sorry."

"Well, sir, I suppose it is possible to be sorry for others as well as for one's self. I am sorry, too, for these shocks that are given to commercial confidence; it seems to be coming to that now, that everybody will be suspected, and as much mischief will be done that way as has already been done in another. Besides, I am sorry for Mr. Sutherland and his family—for—"

In a moment Arthur was effectually recalled from his land of dreams; and before Mr. Smith could finish the sentence he had begun, he was interrupted by the voice of the hitherto silent traveler.

"Excuse me, sir; but did you say that Mr. Sutherland—" Arthur stopped short there: he could not frame the question that trembled on his lips, to his own satisfaction.

"It was of Mr. Sutherland I was speaking, sir," replied Mr. Smith, mildly.

"But not of ———, that is, you do not mean that there is a—, that there is anything wrong in Mr. Sutherland's affairs?"

"It is too well known by this time to be doubted. You have heard that his name was in yesterday's gazette, and his place is closed. The common report is that Mr. Sutherland has ruined himself by railway transactions, and that he is involved to the amount I have stated."

"But, not Mr. Everard Sutherland?" said Arthur, with increasing agitation, which all his efforts could not subdue. There must be some mistake."

But no; the reply he received precluded all possibility of mistake; and thankful now for the dull light of the railway lamp, the young man, stunned and bewildered by the sudden and unexpected intelligence of his father's ruin, sank back again into his corner, his pleasant day dreams all disperse and in their stead a confused and tangled web of gloomy forebodings. Shortly afterwards, the rough-coated man left the train, and Arthur became aware that he was undergoing the scrutinizing gaze of his only remaining companion. Before he could screen himself from this disagreeable examination, the silence was broken.

"I am not wrong. I think," said the gentleman whom we have introduced as Mr. Smith, "in believing that I address Mr. Arthur Sutherland."

"I am Arthur Sutherland, certainly," replied the young man; "but you have the advantage of me, sir. I have never before had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Smith, I believe."

"Once before, sir, under different circumstances, rather; but that is of no consequence now. I have to apologize, very sincerely, I assure you, for the pain I have unintentionally given I was not at all aware who was my traveling companion when I spoke of—"

"It is of no consequence, sir;" said Aarthur. "If what you say is true, I must have known it to-night; and a few hours sooner or later make no difference."

He again relapsed into a silence from which his fellow traveler did not attempt to arouse him until the shrill scream of the engine gave note that the end of the journey was reached. Then again Mr. Smith spoke.

"One word with you, Mr. Sutherland," he said respectfully; "I am afraid you will find matters in a sad state; it seems strange to me that you knew nothing of this before; but, at all events, I have been thinking I may be of some little use to you; and if so, here is my card; come and see me."

Arthur mechanically took the offered card, and muttered an acknowldgement of thanks for the proffered kindness; in a few minutes a car was conveying him and his luggage from the railway station to his father's house.

"Tell me, Jessy, is what I have heard this night true?"

"Dear Arthur, we are ruined."

"And our father—what of him Jessy?"

She shook her head mournfully. The mad excitement of a few months, and its results, had brought about an imbecility of both mind and body, painful to witness.

"You are our only hope now, Arthur. Oh! how glad I am you are come back at last."

Arthur Sutherland slept little that night. In the news which his sister had confirmed he foresaw the downfall of all the hopes which had so recently shed such a bright halo around the future. The partnership would be a partnership in poverty and disgrace, and the matrimonial engagement must end in bitter disappointment.

"I am sorry for you, Arthur," said the father of the young lady the next day, when the young man called on him at his counting house—"and I must say you have behaved honorably in coming to me first; but your own good sense will tell you that the connection ought to be dropped altogether. You know I did not give my consent very willingly at first; and now—"

There needed nothing more than that emphatic "now," and Arthur returned home agitated and cast down.

The arrival of Arthur Sutherland, however, was very opportune. He had a good repute among his father's creditors; and it was known that he had no share in the errors which had brought about the failure. His assistance was valuable in winding up the heavy affairs of the bankruptcy; and, with straightforward and honorable frankness, he made his services available to the utmost.

One evening, while the business was yet uncompleted, and after the harassing duties of the day were over, as he was slowly returning to his father's residence, he was accosted by a gentleman whom he dimly recognized as the companion of his railway journey.

"I have been expecting and hoping that you would take me at my word, Mr. Sutherland, and would have called on me before now. But as you have not, I was just going to find you. Are you disengaged? If you are, and will allow me, I will walk homewards with you."

"And now, what are you doing? how are you getting on? But I need scarcely ask you this, for every body I meet, speaks in praise of your disinterested efforts to make the best of this disastrous affair; and now I think of what I am saying, I am not sorry you have not been to see me before now."

"What is the meaning of this?" thought Arthur; but he did not speak, and presently his home was reached.

"And now, Mr. Sutherland," said Mr. Smith, when they were alone, "may I ask what you intend doing when these affairs are finally settled?"

Arthur replied that he had formed no plans for the future. He supposed however that a mercantile situation might be obtained.

"Your father's business was a good one, I believe, Mr. Sutherland; why not take it into your own hands?"

We will not report further of the conversation of that evening. Arthur found that by some means, he had obtained the good will of a sympathizing and able friend; and after the interview—which was prolonged to a late hour—the young man entered the room where his sister was waiting for him in a more hopeful frame of mind than he had enjoyed since his return home.

A few weeks passed away; and then it became known, that Arthur Sutherland had entered on the business which his father had relinquished, with all the advantage of an enlarged and profitable foreign trade which he had been the means of opening. He made no mystery of the fact that the unsolicited assistance of Mr. Smith had enabled him to take this step; and when this was explained, all wonder ceased; for the large-hearted, open-handed, but sometimes eccentric liberality of that gentleman was no secret. Nevertheless, there was a mystery which for months afterwards remained unclear ed; and we hastened on to its disclosure, leaving it to the imagination of those of our readers who think that a story of ups and downs is by no means complete if it does not end with a wedding, to guess for themselves how Arthur Sutherland again wooed, and finally won the lady of his choice.

"There was a wedding, then?"

Yes, a very quiet, modest affair indeed, ma'am; not at all such a one as you would approve, if you are in any way given to romantic musings. But there was a wedding, and that is something; and a few wedding visits were paid, and in due time returned.

"You never saw Mrs. Smith, before, do you say, Mr. Sutherland?"

It was in Mr. Smith's drawing-room that this fragment of a conversation passed.

"Never before she did us the honor to call the other day. Never, at least, that I can remember."

"Look again, Mr. Sutherland; are you quite sure? And this girl,"—laying his hand on his eldest daughter—"have you never seen her before?"

Arthur was puzzled by the tone of the speaker; but he repeated the assurance that if he ever had the pleasure his memory played him falsely.

"Perhaps you will refresh our friend's memory, Edith," said Mr. Smith to his wife.

"Do you not remember," asked the lady, in a soft, gentle voice, "a dreadful storm, on a July night, many years ago; and traveling from London on the coach, and a poor young woman, lightly clad, with an infant in her arms, a fellow passenger?"

"Yes, yes, I certainly remember that—all that," said Arthur, eagerly, for the truth at once flashed on his mind.

"And the poor woman's foolish alarm? and the harshness of the coach proprietor, who would have turned her out of the coach? and how it was he did not do it?"

"And that young woman's husband, Mr. Sutherland," continued Mr. Smith, "who told you that he would find means of repaying the kindness which was shown without expectation of reward or thanks? Have you never happened to meet with him in your travels? Tell him, Edith, what you know about it."

"I am that poor woman," said Edith.

It was even so; the seed of a little kindness, sown years before, had sprung up and borne this goodly fruit. The bread cast upon the waters had returned after many days.

A Bird-Trap. A gentleman in Ohio, given to speculation in the structures of legs and feathers commonly known as Shanghai chickens, was much annoyed by the rats. Determined to endure it no longer, he constructed a large box-trap, which he baited with a liberal supply of grease, corn, and other articles for which rats are supposed to have a *penchant*. The next morning, the boys ran in to him in a state of excitement, announcing the fact of a tremendous "bobbery" being kicked up in the trap, which, of course, proceeded from a captured rat. In a few moments, the box was carefully lifted, and suddenly plunged into the water-butt, where it was kept submerged until long after the commotion had subsided. Then, the trap was triumphantly lifted, disclosing to the astonished bird-fancier the swollen body of—*his favorite fifteen-dollar Shanghai rooster*.

[Knickerbocker.

One of the best double puns we have ever heard, says the Yankee Blade, was perpetrated by a clergyman. He had just united in marriage a couple whose Christian names were respectively Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both *annie-mated* and *bennie-fitted*," was the reply.

Prentice, (the ugliest man in the world) of the Louisville Journal, has been to the spirit-rappings. His first question was whether he should be any better-looking in the next world than in this—which much to his satisfaction was answered in the affirmative.

Cream upon milk, as our better half tells us, is about the only article that has not risen of late.

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NEW GOODS
AT SMITHFIELD, MAINE.

THE best place in Somerset Co. to buy good WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, Flour, Pork, Cheese, Crockery, Teas, Candles, Oil, Ready Made Clothing, Buffalo Robes, Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, and all kinds of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods*, at low prices, is at

D. FROHOCK'S "CHEAP CASH STORE,"
Smithfield, Me.

He has, in addition to his great variety of the above Goods, a beautiful assortment of GOLD JEWELRY, which he is enabled to offer to his customers and the public at prices bearing no comparison to the high prices asked in large villages.

Ladies in Smithfield, Mercer, Norridgewock, and vicinity, wishing to buy anything in the line of Jewelry, will find his store a desirable place.

Mr. F. would respectfully return his sincere thanks to the people of this place and vicinity, for their liberal and long continued patronage. By strict attention to *his own business*, and fair dealing will all, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

He has an elegant building recently built for a TAVERN STAND, which he will sell at a *great bargain*, if applied for soon. The location is favorable for making money at Tavern Keeping, as it is a great resort for fishing, sailing, and hunting parties in the summer season. For particulars, address (free) D. K. FROHOCK, Postmaster.
Smithfield, Feb., 1854. 3tf

GROUND PLASTER.

THE subscriber offers for sale at SNELL'S GRIST MILL, BROWN'S CORNER, Vassalboro', the best quality of *GROUND PLASTER*, in quantities to suit purchasers, and at the most reasonable rates. Corn and Grain taken in exchange. REUEL SNELL.
Brown's Corner, Feb. 28, 1854. *6x10

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, on account of ill health, offers for sale his FARM, situated in AUGUSTA, on the West side of the river, 1½ miles from the Kennebec Bridge, on the road leading to Belgrade. Said Farm contains about twenty acres of excellent land, with an orchard of 175 trees, all of which have been grafted with the choicest varieties of fruit and are in good bearing condition. The buildings are a two story house, with an L and carriage house connected, which have recently undergone thorough repairs. Also a barn nearly new

Any one in want of a small farm will find the above a very desirable situation. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. JAMES THOMPSON.
Augusta, Feb. 28, 1854. *6x10

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

NO Alcohol, no mineral, no injurious substance enters into the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

This invaluable medicine, acknowledged by all acquainted with its wonderful efficacy, to be the most remarkable preparation ever offered to the public, will cure DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, often after the case has been abandoned by the most skilful Physicians as hopeless. Flatulency, Acidity of the stomach, any derangement of the Digestive Organs. Liver Complaints of the most aggravated nature, General Debility, Weakness of the Limbs, Coldness of the Extremities arising from want of Life in the Blood, Female Complaints or Irregularities, Physical Prostration of all kinds, Bilious Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bronchitis, and even Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Diarrhœa, and all Mercurial Diseases; Paralysis, Neuralgia, and all complaints of the Nervous System, even when bordering on Insanity; Painters' Chollc, or any disease caused by handling or working on lead or type, or using water drawn through lead pipe. For this reason alone, every family should make use of this remedy, as it is an infallible specific for the awful effects produced by using water which has in any way become impregnated with Lead, or other mineral substance, and the myriads who are now suffering from any form of these complaints, will find cure or relief, if they will give this medicine a fair trial. Often a single bottle will produce magic results. Examine the certificates, and judge for yourselves if what we say is not true, and that we offer

Strongest and Best Certified Medicine in the World!

Physicians and Chemists of the highest standing give it their sanction. Merchants, Mechanics, Clergymen, Lawyers, Members of both Houses of Congress, Governors, Senators, Public Officers of all kinds, Citizens of every State and section of the country, persons of both sexes and of every age and condition of life, stamp it with their unqualified approbation. What stronger evidence, what more conclusive testimony can be asked to convince any that the OXYGENATED BITTERS have been a greater blessing to all classes and conditions of mankind than any medicine ever offered?

These truly remarkable results are due to the wonderful and peculiar tonic virtues of the preparation, and not to any stimulating effect whatever. As the stomach is the great laboratory of the system, and the strength and health of all the other organs depend upon its proper action, any derangement of its powers is more or less felt by the different functions. Hence, if we remove the cause, the various manifestations of weakness or disease will disappear. No Alcoholic Stimulant can permanently strengthen a weak stomach; it can no more give real energy than a whip can give strength to a jaded horse.

The Oxygenated Bitters build up and strengthen from the first, and drive out disease by giving tone, energy, and health to the entire system.

REED, AUSTIN & CO., Proprietors,
1y1 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of customers to his elegant stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of Dress Goods, such as French Merino, Silk and Worsted Thibet, all wool Cashmere, Lyonese, Alpacca, plain and figured de Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c.

Bay State, Long and Square, Cashmere, Thibet and Silk Shawls; Silks, black and colored; Broadcloths, Cassimere, Vestings and Domestics, together with a general assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Goods, which will be sold very cheap by E. BLUMENTHAL, No. 9 Bridge's Block.

Stockings and Yarn taken in exchange for other goods.
Augusta, Oct. 10, 1853. 42tf

MELODEONS, ÆOLIANS, SERAPHINES, MELOPHINES AND REED ORGANS.

THE subscriber, for the present, will continue to furnish all sizes of the above. He now receives instruments from five companies, viz:—J. G. Pearson, Worcester, Mass.; Carhart & Needham, N. Y.; I. Hines & Co., Brattleboro', Vt.; Wm. P. Hastings, Portland; and G. W. Chase, New Sharon, making a variety of from fifty to seventy-five different kinds and sizes from which to select. His higher priced instruments are made by men of from ten to twenty years' experience—combine all the latest improvements—are the *best made* in the country. Prices of the smaller and more common sizes—4 octave—portable Æolian, from $35 to $45; 4½ octaves from $50 to $60; 5 octave from $60 to 75; 5 octave, pianoforte case, from $60 to $100.

There is risk in purchasing these instruments. Few purchasers know anything about them. Every manufacturer wishes to sell his own instruments, regardless of their value compared with others, and wishes to sell his poor and defective ones first. Many persons who sell know very little or nothing of the instruments they sell. There will be some advantages in purchasing of the subscriber; he claims to be well acquainted with the instruments he sells. He has no interest in any instrument, only as it is the best. His warrant is of more value than that of a company far away. Purchasers can in all cases do as well in buying of him as of any company—aside from the advantage of his choice in the instruments of several Cos., as his prices will never exceed that of the company or other dealers. He sells mostly Carhart's Patent—all the Reeds of which are made by Carhart. He will furnish the best instruction-books, and give some general instruction where it is desired. One or more instruments can generally be seen at Moody and Fellows', opposite the Post Office. Persons can see a variety of his instruments at any time, by previously expressing a wish to do so, by letter—as he is absent from Waterville the most of the time.
1y33 Address G. H. CARPENTER, Waterville, Me.

Dr. Nichols' Cough Mixture,

AN invaluable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Lungs, which terminate in Consumption and Death!

For sale, wholesale and retail, by F. W. KINSMAN & CO., only Agents in Augusta. 6

Wanted.

A NUMBER of good steady hands, to make a general Stock of Clothing. The prices will range rather above the Boston Work. Apply to the New World Clothing Works.
Augusta, March 14, 1854. 12

Copartnership Notice.

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